The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870. NO. 49.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Usual Daily Reports of Skirmishes in Various Quarters.

Bazaine's Army Attempting to Escape into Belgium.

Proposed Removal of the French Government to Bordeaux.

The Tours Government Preparing the People for a Cession of Territory to Germany.

Prussia Disclaims Any Desire to Restore the Bonapartes.

The Story of Russia's Designs on Turkey Officially Denied.

French Balloons Captured and Important Despatches Obtained.

The Chinese Government Refuses to Guarantee Foreigners Immunity from Further Outrages.

FRANCE.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Prussians are pushing their works near Jeromeau Park, near Meudon and on Meslimontans Hill, and near Sevres. When completed the Prussian artillery will command Auteuil, Passy, Gunelle, and other parts west and southwest of Paris.

Despatches from Maintenon, Malesherbes, La Grange, and Chartres, announce the presence of Prussians in those places.

GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The commanders of the German armies, now operating in France, are evidently aroused to the dangers threatening their slender channels of communication with Germany by the raids of the free-shooters and Vosges riflemen, who harass their supply trains, displace the rails, cut telegraph wires, and ambush carriers. In the Vosges the assaults of the swarms of free-booters are terrible. Only two evenings since, half a dozen Frenchmen were apprehended by a Prussian squad, upon the charge of removing the rails, thereby throwing an ammunition train from the track. Other outrages have been committed which have led to the issuance of a proclamation imposing a contribution of one million francs upon every department of France now occupied by the Prussians, where armed bands of guerrillas may appear to annoy the Prussian communications, or commit any hostile act.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—Prefect Delaforge, who so energetically defended St. Quentin with the National Guard behind the barricades, and repulsed the Prussians, had received no military education. He was editor of a Paris journal.

The *Siecle* has advices from the invaded departments which show that the situation is grave, owing to the enormous and repeated requisitions of the Prussians. The inhabitants are forming companies of sharpshooters. Those already organized have obtained some marked success against the Prussians. In many cases stragglers or small bodies of the enemy have been destroyed.

A small body of Francs Tireurs arrived here to-day from Marseilles. They are composed of gentlemen from the south of France, and carry the black flag.

Several encounters have taken place at Dreux. The Francs Tireurs captured great quantities of cattle lately that had been taken from the people by the Prussians in their requisitions.

General Bourbaki is expected in Tours.

METZ.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A letter from the Prussian army declares it impossible to reduce Metz except by starving. None but very poor people remain in town, and they are suffering greatly from lack of food.

Heroic sorties are incessant at Metz. The Prussian commander has given orders for increased vigilance. The Prussian commissariat has been removed to avoid capture.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—A private despatch received in this city reports that the fighting at Metz, which had terminated on Friday in the defeat of the French, was resumed on Saturday by the French. The issue of the battle has not been ascertained, but the whole Prussian force is represented to be moving to the north of Metz to check the advance of the French. The entire French army has moved without the walls of Metz, and is concentrated in the northern forts and the country adjacent. It is supposed that Bazaine is endeavoring to cut his way through to Belgium.

La Liberte publishes despatches announcing several successful sorties by Marshal Bazaine. In its comments *La Liberte* says the success of these sorties forms the reason why the Prussian despatches recently made no mention of affairs at Metz.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A telegram from Berlin to the Manchester *Examiner* says, Bazaine is fighting for a path to Belgium. The same correspondent says General Von Werder is advancing on the Army of Lyons, between Belfort and Langres.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

Prince Frederick Charles is ill with typhus fever, and has been obliged to leave the army. It is said that he is now at Ferrieres.

GAMBETTA'S PROCLAMATION.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—Gambetta's proclamation has the following:

"By order of the Republican Government, I have left Paris to transmit to you the hopes of the Parisians and others of those who are seeking to deliver France from foreigners. Paris, invested for seventeen days, presents the spectacle of two million men forgetting their differences to withstand the invader, who expected civil discord. The revolution found Paris without guns or arms of any kind. Four hundred thousand of the National Guard are now armed, and 100,000 Mobiles and 60,000 regulars are assembled. The foundries are casting cannon; women make millions of cartridges daily; every battalion of Nationals have two mitrailleuses, and field pieces, and are preparing for sorties. The forts are manned by marines, and are supplied with artillery of the greatest excellence, and served by gunners, the first in the world.

"Hitherto their fire has kept the enemy from erecting the smallest work. The enciente on the 4th had only 500 cannon; now it has 3,800, with 400 rounds for each. Every defence has its men at their posts. The Nationals drill constantly. Behind the enciente is the third line of defence, the barricades, which are adapted to the genius of the Parisians.

"This has all been achieved calmly, orderly, amid general patriotism. The impregnability of Paris is no illusion. It cannot be captured or surprised, and there is no danger of sedition or starvation, which Prussians have been counting on."

"The provisions in Paris are good for many long months. The situation imposes great duties on the French people. *First*, to make the war one only of occupation, and, second, to accept the republic. Men are abundant. What it lacks is resolution and the execution of plans. After Sedan our arms failed, the Emperor having sent all to the frontier. Arms are now coming in from every quarter of the globe, and workmen and money are forthcoming. The provinces must resist torpor and panic. All partisans must aid the republic. Soon the winter rains will come, finding the Prussians far from home, decimated by the French arms, by hunger, and by nature. France shall never lose its place in the world through the invasion of half a million of men. Paris gives the watchword 'Live the republic, one and indivisible.'"

ANOTHER PRUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A note from the Prussian Government informs the powers that Paris threatens to hold out until starved. In that event, two millions of people would be in the hands of the Prussians who would be unable to furnish supplies for a single day, as there is nothing edible within several days' march of Paris. Hence, people cannot abandon the city by roads. The inevitable consequence will be that hundreds of thousands must starve. The Germans, nevertheless, must prosecute the war, and those holding power in France will be answerable for the results.

ADVANCE OF THE NEW GERMAN ARMY.

The Germans evacuated Mulhausen on Sunday and proceeded toward New Brisach and Schlestadt.

EXIT SPECIE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Specie has vanished from France. The towns of Normandy are preparing to issue paper currency.

SLIGHT SKIRMISH.

CHARTRES, Oct. 10.—Yesterday, 200 Prussian horse, two guns, and some infantry, were encountered at Dreux. A skirmish ensued, and the Prussians were obliged to disgorge their plunder.

TRUCE ENDED.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The truce at Mezieres ended to-day.

ON TO PARIS.

The Duke of Mecklenburg's corps is marching on Paris.

PRUSSIA'S PRESENT ATTITUDE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The *World's* despatch from London states that the present attitude of Prussia on the peace question indicates that the strain upon the German resources is beginning to be severely felt.

DISEASE IN THE GERMAN CAMPS.

The *World's* Ostend despatch says a malignant disease in the German camps outside of Metz, is filling the hospitals and overtaxing the surgeons. The deaths for three weeks have averaged [illegible] per day. The rinderpest prevails among the army horses, and has extended through Lorraine, part of Champagne; is feared in the camps before Paris, and has extended [illegible] Prussia.

SUPPLIES DESTROYED.

In evacuating Courcelles, on the 7th, fifteen miles from Metz, the *Prussians* burned large quantities of supplies.

BOURBAKI'S MISSION.

A Brussels despatch to the *World* says, it is believed there that Bourbaki's mission to the Emperor was to urge abdication, thus removing all obstacles to the European recognition of the republic, as the army of Metz cannot be relied on to support the empire.

PROPOSITION FROM BISMARK TO FAVRE.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 9—Evening—via BERLIN, Oct. 10.—General Burnside returned to Paris, on Saturday night, under a flag of truce. It is understood that he conveys an important proposition from Bismark to Favre.

PFALSBURG.

Heavy guns have been brought to bear upon Pfalsburg. The bombardment will soon be opened.

BALLOONS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Balloons are constantly leaving Paris, always closely watched by the Prussian Hussars. Two balloons, containing a great quantity of official correspondence, were recently captured.

CESSION OF TERRITORY.

The Tours government is figuring to prepare the public, through the press, for a cession of French territory to Germany. The *Liberte* consents to a slight rectification of the frontier near Weissenburg.

PRUSSIAN BARBARITY.

Correspondents write to papers here that the Prussians take everything from the French people as they march on, and treat prisoners with excessive brutality. A letter written from the vicinity of Metz speaks of passing some hours where 2,000 French prisoners had been halted for the night, and describes its scenes as horrible to the last degree. He says when they were turned into the fields where they were to pass the night they sank down in the mud, and lay there in utter and hopeless exhaustion. The march they had been compelled to make would have been severe for well-fed, well-clothed, and hardy men. These poor, naked, starved, suffering, and diseased wretches, many of them unfit for any place but hospitals, had been urged along miry roads, pricked up by the bayonets of their guards, and forbidden even to rest on their way.

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The foreign Ambassadors at Tours are negotiating for quarters at Bordeaux, in view of the contemplated removal of the government thither.

BAZAINE AND THE REPUBLIC.

Bazaine is now said to favor the French Republic, regarding the cause of imperialism as totally lost.

A PANIC REPORTED.

London despatches report a panic in Paris, and a probability of serious disturbances.

GARIBALDI AT TOURS.

TOURS (via LONDON), Oct. 9.—During the sitting of the government the crowd gathered in the courtyard, displaying the French and American flags. Garibaldi, descending to the courtyard, was vociferously cheered, and made a speech, in which he eulogized the volunteers, and expressed his belief in the approaching redemption of France from the invader. He wore a Garibaldian costume and hat, and looks healthy, though not sturdy. In a subsequent address to the National Guard of Tours, he said he was to command all the volunteers in the French service.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

It is understood here that a battle is imminent near Toury. The Prussians have returned there in force, and the French have sent a considerable army to meet them.

TOWN BURNED.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A squad of Prussian hussars was attacked on the night of the 7th, through the treachery of the inhabitants of the village of Ablis. This town was afterward burned by the Prussians as a punishment.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The following statement is official: The government of Prussia, unable to recognize the actual government of France, will not restore the Bonapartes.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ITALY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The *World's* Munich despatch states that it is rumored that Russia has made a secret treaty with Italy by which the Tyrol is to be handed to Italy.

DENIAL.

A Boulogne despatch to the *World* states that Bismark officially denies that the Prussians investing Paris are mutinous and anxious for the war to close.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—The *Moniteur* warns the public that numerous Prussian agents lately came into France, and are endeavoring to make contracts with the departments and towns desirous of purchasing arms. The *Moniteur* says this may cause dangerous delays in national arming.

A convoy with Prussian prisoners has arrived.

Gambetta refuses to accept an ovation tendered by the people. In his reply he says: "The people must think first of the national defence."

Fourteen Prussian spies, recently apprehended near this city, were trying to procure information concerning the inhabitants, with a view to requisitions. They were promptly shot.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The vintage has begun in Champagne. Workmen are protected by the Prussians.

Lack of good regimental officers delays the organization of the French army.

The Rouen deputation has been warmly received in Italy. They were banquetted at Pisa and Florence.

The Prussians have preserved Fontainbleau from pillage.

The United States Consul at Oran is trying, but thus far vainly, to mitigate the cruelty to the crews of German vessels illegally detained as prisoners of war.

Count Bismark recently informed the Mayor of Versailles that Prussia had no objection to elections for the National Assembly, but that the Tours government had countermanded them.

The German press ridicules the idea of a French levy, *en masse*, as mere bombast to cover their failure.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—King William has relieved Versailles from payment of 400,000 francs which had been levied by the Prussians.

Numerous bodies of French have since been dispersed in that neighborhood.

A large Bavarian force is south of Etampes.

The villages north of Paris, which were deserted on the approach of the Germans, are repeopled again.

Tours is full of volunteers and conscripts from the south.

It is reported that Gambetta, who is charged with the Ministry of War, is displaying great activity and energy.

Garibaldi is to have command of all volunteer forces in the East.

The journals known to be of Orleanist or Legitimist proclivities condemn the adjournment of the electors, while other journals applaud the measure.

All papers eulogize the courage and enterprise of Gambetta in leaving the capital as he did.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Conte, Secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, says the repeated manifesto of the Emperor in the English papers is apocryphal.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Munich papers violently oppose the absorption of Bavaria. Some of them openly denounce Bismark, and declare King William a pious old humbug, full of cant, and an arrant despot at heart.

A correspondent from Hamburg, on the 24th, gives the particulars of an explosion of torpedoes taken from the mouth of the Elbe, on board a steamer, completely destroying it, and killing a number of the crew and officers of the army.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce in an address to Count Von Bismark, expresses the hope that the indemnity to be paid by France will be calculated not only on the actual losses of ships and cargoes, but also on losses through confinement of ships in port by the blockade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—The steamship Nebraska, which arrived a few days ago, had a narrow escape. The following particulars are published to-day: On the 19th ult., the water got in the stake-hole, and it was thought by all hands that the steamer would go down. To make matters worse, the woodwork round the boilers took fire, and was only put out with the greatest exertion. The vessel made port at last, barely floating.

Mr. Wade, English Secretary of Legation at Pekin, telegraphs, September 26, that all is quiet at Pekin and Tientsin.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 10.—Cardinal Mattei, President of the College of Cardinals, is dead. It is said that Patrizzi succeeds him.

Thirty-two thousand voters refused to vote in the Papal States at the recent election.

Officials readily transfer their allegiance to the King.

FLORENCE, Oct. 10.—A decree has been issued annexing the Roman provinces to the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope preserves his dignity and the inviolability of his personal prerogatives as a sovereign. Laws are promised settling the independence territorially, and the spiritual authority of His Holiness.

General La Marmora is appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Papal provinces.

The laws of Italy are to be introduced, and amnesty proclaimed.

A Florence despatch to the *World* says the enemies of the Pope declare that he shall be stripped of everything, and he with his priests, Cardinals and nuns be sent to Asia or Africa.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—The [illegible], to day, officially denies the reported movement of the Russian army toward the Turkish frontier.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—Thiers had an interview with the Austrian Emperor, Sunday, at noon. It is said to have been satisfactory.

PESTH, Oct. 10.—The *Lloyd* newspaper of this city publishes a statement that Gortschakoff demands of the powers the removal of prohibition against Russian war vessels in the Black Sea.

The *Lloyd* also says Russia is not averse to the restoration of the Bonapartes, but the French are bitterly hostile to such movement.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The New York *World's* London despatch says the continual accumulation of troops and war material on the Russian frontier toward Germany excites considerable concern, and Russian journals are filled with hostile comments on Bismark and Germany.

CHINA.

PEKIN, Sept. 10 via St. Petersburgh, Oct. 10.—The people have destroyed the Catholic buildings in this city.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A despatch from Hong Kong via Bombay states that the Chinese Government declines to take any action providing against further outbreak.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.—The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Newspaper Change at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Oct. 10.—The *Daily Northwestern* newspaper and printing establishment has been sold to General Thomas G. Allen, of Madison, and John Hicks, of this city. General Allen has been Secretary of State for four years, and was formerly in the old Iron brigade. Mr. Hicks has been one of the editors of that paper for the past year.

Fires.

MINOOKA, Ill., Oct. 10.—A terrible conflagration occurred in this village last evening, sweeping away, in the space of two hours, a block of six business houses. About half past 8 the fire broke out in the hardware store of Worthing & Patrick, consuming the building and nearly the entire stock. The flames spread with great fury to the adjoining store of Mrs. H. Pendleton, occupied as a millinery and dry goods store and family residence, thence consuming the hotel of Mathew Mitchell, the boot and shoe establishment of J. Goldsmith, the grocery and provision store owned by D. Ferguson and occupied by E. L. Prince, and the grocery store of G. Daniels. Two families were left homeless, and property to the value of about $12,000 destroyed; about $[illegible] covered by insurance. Only by the most vigorous efforts of the citizens were the contiguous blocks to the east and west of the fire saved from the same sad fate. Four of the six buildings destroyed were nearly new. Fortunately no lives were lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The large brick building having a frontage on Willow and Hamilton streets, of 110 feet, on the west side of Twelfth street of 120 feet, forming a hollow square, was to-day damaged by fire. The first floor of the building was occupied by L. B. Flanders, machinist and pattern maker. His loss is probably covered by an insurance of $30,000, which he possesses. The remaining part of the entire structure, except the third story, which was vacant, was occupied by Geo. W. Carr & Co., umbrella frame makers. Carr also owned the building. His loss, mainly on machinery and building, is covered by insurance, amounting to over $100,000, divided as follows: Stock, $40,000; machinery and fixtures, $40,000; real estate, over $20,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—A block of buildings in Holliston, owned by Abel Pond, was burned yesterday, involving a loss of $20,000 to Gassett & Bros., and T. S. Carr, grocers, and J. T. Fisk, [illegible].

A fire in Charlestown last night, destroyed the stables of H. M. Burrill, and Hudson & Allen, with eight horses and several wooden tenements, owned by A. H. Allen and A. Hovey, and occupied by poor families. Loss, $20,000.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The only marked feature in Wall street to-day was the firmness of gold, the price ranging from 113⅛@113⅞, as against 113⅛@113¼ on Saturday. The unusually high rates paid for the use of gold to make deliveries induced an active demand from the short interest to cover, under which the price advanced. The advance was supported by the fractional declension of five-twenties in London. The demand for borrowing was active, and 3-64, 1-32, and 1-16 of 1 per cent were the rates paid for the use of gold until to-morrow. The closing quotation at 6 o'clock p. m. was 113¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds were quiet, but steady.

MONEY

was easy at the rates quoted for the past month. Prime business notes were discounted at 7 to 8½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues weak, and the leading drawers have reduced their nominal rates to 109¼ for short sight, and 108⅝ for sixty days. In second hands sales were made at a concession of ⅛ on these rates. The supply of cotton bills is increasing. Sales to-day were made at 108.

STOCKS.

Stocks were active and strong, with considerable dealings in Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi, Northwestern preferred, St. Paul, and Western Union.

BREADSTUFFS.

The wheat market was a shade firmer and more active. Liverpool was quoted a penny higher. The rush of receipts from the break in the canal will be over to-morrow. It is noticeable that the quantity on the canal for tide-water is unusually small for this season of the year, not exceeding 65,000 bushels per day for the next twelve days. There was a revival to-day of the demand for the Continent. The sales were about 147,000 bushels. The flour market was fairly active for common grades of State and Western, with a good local and coastwise demand, and a small advance in Liverpool, but no considerable export orders could be executed at prices that would meet the views of the holders. Business was consequently not large, and in the medium and better grades a dull feeling prevailed.

[To the Associated Press.]

NILSSON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Nilsson sang in the choir of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus yesterday morning, and promised a large sum to help to pay off the debt of the Church.

JOURDAN.

At 3 o'clock this morning a reporter left the house of Superintendent Jourdan, and at that time the honored head of the police force was momentarily expected to breathe his last. The physicians had abandoned all hopes of his recovery. The house was crowded by mourning friends, among whom were Chief Kelso, Commissioner Brennan, Captain Walsh, and many others. The house was in the utmost confusion, and messengers were being despatched to various parts of the city for his early friends and associates to hasten to the bedside to bid him farewell. John Jourdan was born in the Sixth Ward of New York, in January, 1831.

LATER.—Chief of Police Jourdan died at 11:15 this morning.

Superintendent Jourdan's funeral will take place on Thursday. He leaves property valued at $100,000 to $200,000, but died intestate, his unavailing attempt, this morning, to dictate a will being among his last conscious acts.

TO BE CLOSED.

The National Erie Stock Exchange will finally close business on Wednesday.

AQUATIC.

The Cambria-Dauntless race was postponed to-day on account of a lack of wind.

Lester Wallack has bought the Magic, for $16,500.

BEECHER'S NEW STAND.

Beecher's sermon, declaring the Bible full of fictions, intelligible only as things of the imagination, and ridiculing hell-fire and brimstone doctrines, has caused great excitement among the orthodox. His congregation, however, are delighted with it, and demand its repetition.

DEMOCRATIC PREPARATIONS.

The *Tribune* says the Democratic papers, and particularly the *World*, are doing everything in their power to excite a riot on election day. Serious trouble is anticipated, as the ruffians and repeaters will go to the polls armed to the teeth.

HEAVY CAPTURES.

The capture by French cruisers of two German steamers with valuable cargoes, in West India waters, is reported by private sources.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY'S NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

At the convention of the Young Democracy, to-night, Judge Thomas A. Ledwith received the nomination for Mayor.

JANAUSCHEK.

Mlle. Janauschek appeared in an English tragedy this evening. Her pronunciation is faultless.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE HARBOR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—General McDowell, in the absence of instructions from Washington, declines to order the evacuation of Governor's Island, and destruction of the barracks, in consequence of the yellow fever now prevailing at that post. Seventy-one yellow fever patients have thus far been removed from the island, to the Quarantine Hospital, and the military officers complain that the medical treatment and provision for comfort by the city health authorities are entirely inadequate. Two fatal cases of yellow fever lately occurred at Bellevue Hospital, and the husband of a woman who died of the disease on Friday, is now in irons for bringing her to the hospital, in a small boat from Governor's Island, after the disease made its appearance.

ARMS FOR THE FRENCH.

The French steamer St. Laurent this morning commenced receiving a large cargo of arms and ammunition, consigned to Havre.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

William Taylor was killed, and his wife fatally injured, by a runaway accident in Morristown, N. J., yesterday.

CUBAN DEMONSTRATION.

A requiem mass for General Goicouria and eighteen others, murdered by the Spaniards in Cuba, was celebrated to-day, before a great audience of Cubans and sympathizers, in St. Stephen's Church. Afterwards, a salute of one hundred guns was fired in the City Hall Park, and a monster flag was hoisted in front of the City Hall in honor of the second anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence. A mass meeting was also held, this evening, at the Cooper Institute, addressed by Mayor Hall and others.

FAIRS.

Exhibition of the Union Fair Association at Centralia, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 10.—The second annual fair of the Union Fair Association of Centralia, opened this morning with a cloudy sky, and promise of a stormy day, but it cleared off at night and now gives promise of good weather to-morrow. The entries to-day were over one thousand five hundred. Of horses, cattle, and swine, some of the finest stock in the West is here, and with good weather the fair will far surpass the splendid success of last year.

Preparations for the Kane County Fair.

ELGIN, Oct. 10.—Great preparations are making for our fair, to begin to-morrow. An engine has been put up to drive machinery. The watch company will also put up a lot of machinery in one of the buildings, including a complete set for making watches, to show how the work is done, which will run during the fair. An entire building is devoted to butter, cheese, etc. The dairy interest will be largely represented. It is proposed to have one of the finest exhibitions ever held in Southern Illinois. Cattle, horses, and sheep are already booked in numbers. All that is needed to make the fair a success is good weather.

Close of the Lee County Fair.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 10.—The fifth day of the Lee County Fair closed on Saturday, most successfully. This has been the first fair held here in seven years, and the exhibitors made a good display of almost everything. There were a great many people present on Thursday. Ten thousand visited the grounds, about $5,000 being taken at the gates, and $3,500 given in premiums.

The Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The attendance at the Industrial Exposition was not much affected by the weather. Notwithstanding the heavy rain to-night the halls were quite as well filled as usual. No awards have yet been made, and it is stated that none will be announced until the close of the exhibition.

INDIANA.

Opening of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 10.—The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad was opened for business to-day to Paris, Mich., 200 miles north of this city. There are now three passenger and one freight train on the line per day, each way, and business prospects are very flattering for a new road. There will be a Pullman palace car run over this road, from Chicago to Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN.

The Vanderpool Murder Case.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—This morning Hon. Geo. V. N. Lothrop of this city, received a retainer to assist Hon. Thomas E. Church, of Grand Rapids, in the conduct of the prosecution against Geo. Vanderpool, whose trial commences at Kalamazoo on Wednesday.

MINNESOTA.

Mysterious Death—Supposed Suicide.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 10.—Wm. Young, a butcher of this city, commonly known as "The Flying Dutchman," was found dead this morning on Taylor's Bluff in the suburbs of the city. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of death by suicide. He was cut in the head, as if in an attempt to bleed himself to death, then stabbed in the left side, and his throat also cut. He was a pushing business man, somewhat eccentric, and owned considerable real estate in the city.

Tennessee Items.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 10.—Writs of quo warranto were issued from the office of the United States District Clerk, to-day, against J. N. Alford, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lawrence County, and James Holman, State's Attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, under the disability provision of the Fourteenth amendment.

Jacob Jones, colored, was killed by a boiler explosion on Saturday, at Guear's mill, on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad.

WASHINGTON.

Bank Statements Called for by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Favorable News from the Indian Country.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The long-pending case of Baker and other claimants of the reward of $20,000 offered by the corporations of Washington for the apprehension of the assassins of Lincoln, which had been carried by appeal up to the Supreme Court of the District, was yesterday decided against the claimants. The Court based its decision upon the ground that the capture of these criminals was a national and not a municipal concern, and that the Aldermen and Council had no power to tax the citizens of the District for that purpose.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Republican Congressional Committee, after a comparison of all advices they have received, are of the opinion that the Republicans will carry forty out of the sixty-one Congressional Districts in which elections are to be held to-morrow.

ISTHMUS SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

Captain Shufeldt, commanding the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua surveying expedition, will sail to-morrow in the steamer Kansas. The other vessel, the Mayflower, sailed this morning, and will stop at Norfolk to take in coal.

MORTUARY.

The remains of Cornelius Wendell, formerly Public Printer, will be brought to this city for burial. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

LIFE OF ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

It is announced that Mrs. Dahlgren, who has returned to this city, will occupy herself in writing the life of her husband, the late Admiral Dahlgren.

REVENUE DECISION.

The revenue officials decide that, where a brewer sells his brewery, as it stands, to another party, the ale which happens to be on hand at the time must be stamped before transfer, as it constitutes a sale in the meaning of the law, as much as if the ale was sold outside the brewery.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LATE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—Some newspapers have asserted that the President's recent proclamation was issued on account of the conduct of the Latouche Treville, toward German vessels, but it is known that Admiral Lefevre has never sought, as alleged, to establish a species of blockade in American waters. The vessels of his division harbor in New York only because of damage by storm, to which they have been exposed. The Admiral gave strict orders to the Captain of the Latouche Treville to do nothing but convoy French steamers to a convenient distance at sea and return immediately to New York without making a visit to any suspected vessel or doing anything whatever to excite public suspicion of intention to violate the neutrality laws.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Colonel Courley, member of the British Parliament; Hugh Robson, of Sunderland, England; Stephen L. Merchant, the New York Agent of the Suez Canal Transit Company; and Colonel R. J. Stephens, visited the President, several heads of departments, and the British Minister, to-day, on business connected with the international shipping interests.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: Daniel McDonald, Princeton, Ill.; W. F. Sperry, Marengo, Iowa; O. Brown, Atlantic, Iowa; Samuel Wolverton, Winona Station, Ill.; James A. Hudson, Saginaw, Mich.; W. J. M. Sheets, Paris, Ill.

BANK STATEMENT CALLED FOR.

Comptroller Hulburd calls upon all National Banks to report their condition at the close of business on the 8th instant.

INDIAN NEWS.

Secretary Cox to-day received the following despatch from Special Indian Commissioners Brunot and Campbell, dated Fort Laramie, October 8: "Red Cloud and Man-afraid-of-his-horses, of the Oga'lallas; Roman Nose, of the Minneconjous, and a medicine man of the Northern Cheyennes, with other principal Chiefs and about 1,000 Indians, are here. We have had three days' talk with them. They insisted upon having a trading post on the Platte, but will not agree to have it located at Rawhide Buttes. No depredations have been committed by these Indians for five months. We are satisfied that they all desire permanent peace, and that the influence of Red Cloud and of all the Chiefs will be used effectually to maintain it. The goods sent for them were distributed yesterday, and they are greatly pleased with both the quantity and quality. We leave for Cheyenne this morning."

PERSONAL.

The Attorney General has returned to Washington, his health greatly improved.

DEFAULTING TREASURY CLERK.

Charles C. Edwins, the clerk in the Treasury Bureau who abstracted eight or nine thousand dollars, which Treasurer Spinner has to make good out of his private funds, is in jail awaiting trial. It appears his right name is Chas. E. Cody, and that he has a wife and daughter in Binghamton. His wife is a daughter of Orrin Bliss, of that city. He married the daughter of Mr. Eaton, of this city, last February, a young lady highly respected in this community. She refused to leave for Europe with him, and was the cause of his coming back to Washington and confessing the defalcation.

DEFAULTING PAYMASTERS.

The Navy Department has had, within a year or two, no fewer than eight cases of embezzling paymasters, and they have stolen amounts ranging from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. All the evidence necessary to prosecute these dishonest officials has been for many months, in some case for years, in the hands of the Solicitor of the Department, whose special duty is to look after such cases, yet none of the delinquents have been prosecuted. The amount which the government has thus lost by the negligence of an official, reaches nearly $1,000,000. The bondsmen of these paymasters are also not disturbed.

COUNTERFEIT PLATES.

All counterfeit notes and plates captured by government detectives, and now in the Treasury Department, are to be destroyed next week, by order of Secretary Boutwell.

GERMAN FESTIVITIES.

To-day the Washington Schutzenverein, the Columbia Turnverein, the Swiss Association, and the German Benevolent Society proceeded to their park and inaugurated the festivities. In the afternoon, the President and members of the Cabinet visited the grounds, by invitation, and soon thereafter the unveiling of the equestrian statue of President Grant took place. The dedicatory oration having been made by Simon Wolf, in English, the veil, which consisted of a United States flag, was removed. There were repeated cheers and other demonstrations of enthusiasm. The procession was formed, and proceeded to the front of the mansion in Schutzen Park, where the Steuben monument was dedicated. It consists of a marble pedestal surmounted with a bust of Baron Steuben. Here a stand had been erected, adorned with American, German and Swiss flags, and the banners of the several associations. The President, members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished visitors occupied seats on the platform. In addition to speeches in English and German there was singing by the Saengerbund and Arion Club, and music by the bands. Apart from those who participated in the ceremonies, the attendance was very large.

ILLINOIS.

The Texas Cattle Case in the Bureau County Circuit Court—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Oct. 10.—The case of Laureston Walker vs. Wm. Noble Davis, which had been on trial during the whole of last week, terminated, on Saturday night, in a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, $800. The case has attained considerable celebrity as the great Texas cattle case. It was tried at the May term (1869) of the Kendall County Circuit Court, and at that time resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with $500 damages. The verdict was subsequently set aside, and a new trial granted, on the ground of alleged improper tampering with the jury, which new trial was the one now referred to. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the case, inasmuch as at the former trial they were very fully published. It is only necessary to say that the plaintiff charged the defendant with a violation of the act of the Legislature of 1867, entitled "An act to prevent the importation of Texas or Cherokee cattle into the State of Illinois," and claimed that he had, on the 13th day of July, 1868, purchased or caused to be purchased, at the stock yards in Chicago, a herd of 181 Texas cattle; that they had been driven over the highway from said stock-yard to his farm at AuSable Grove, in Kendall County; that within the succeeding two months nearly all the native cattle that happened to get upon the highway died of a mysterious disease, which was alleged to be Texas fever, and caused by the passage of the herd of Texas cattle over the road in question. It was in proof that off the line of the road no cattle had died, but that the path of Texas cattle, and the track of disease were identical. The plaintiff was one of the sufferers, and lost eleven head of native cattle. On the part of the defendant it was contested that the act under which the action was brought was unconstitutional, and therefore not binding. The Court, Judge Leland, overruled the objection. It was then contended that the ownership of the herd was not in Major Davis the time they passed over said road, but that they were then owned by William Ferris; also that the disease of which the cattle had died communicated or resulting from a herd of cattle. In support of the latter hypothesis the defendant introduced Michael Kennedy, of Arlington, as a witness, by whom it was proved that during the three or four years last past he had had some 10,000 head of Texas cattle; that he had generally had 200 or 300 native cattle; that he had invariably herded them together, and that he had not had a single case of disease result from this practice. He admitted that his cattle had reached him from Abeliene, whereas those of Major Davis had come up the Mississippi to Cairo, thence to Tolono, and thence to Chicago.

The case was very ably tried on the part of the plaintiff, by D. T. Parks of Aurora, and J. T. Taylor of Princeton, the defendant being represented with equal ability, by C. H. Wheat of Aurora, and Geo. W. Stepp, of Princeton.

The usual motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgement was entered, but it has not yet been disposed of.

Fifth Day of the Rock River Methodist Conference.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 10.—The fifth day of the Rock River Conference opened with a pressure of business awaiting action. The Mendota and Joliet Districts were reported, by their elders, in the advance over last year.

The freedman's cause was warmly advocated by the general agent, Dr. Rust.

Drs. Raymond and Haven presented the cause of education.

E. M. Boring was recommended to his former station, as Secretary of the Home of the Friendless.

Rev. L. Holt, J. C. Cross, and A. G. Smith have died during the past year, and appropriate memoirs were read.

At 2 p. m. the Church Extension Society held its anniversary. Rev. T. C. Clendenning spoke of the church edifices, their attraction, use, and silent influence. We need $25,000 for new churches to gather in the waiting congregations.

E. F. Quest, a layman, and President of the Rock River Conference Church Extension Society, stated some stirring facts, and urged the collection ordered by the Church.

Dr. Hatfield followed with his usual energy, and showed some of the good and many of the actual needs now before us.

The loan fund is now worth $13,000, and is doing a wonderful work.

At 3½ p. m., Dr. Hitchcock, acting as Bishop, opened the extra session of the regular conference business. The report of the tract cause showed a wonderful advance, through the energies of the agent, Rev. E. W. Adams.

The great event of the afternoon was the discussion of the report on the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Drs. Raymond and Hatfield broke many a lance on each other's strong points.

Reports were heard on the American and Foreign Christian Union, the Sunday School and the Bible cause. On the latter, the general agent for Northern Illinois, Rev. Mr. Smith, was called out, and made a stirring speech in its behalf.

The temperance meeting in the evening was presided over by Dr. H. Crews. D. J. Holmes opened the subject in a perfect storm of eloquence, rousing thunders of applause. J. C. Stoughton, the temperance candidate for Congress against General Farnsworth, canvassed the moral side of the great temperance movement, and showed the need of the people. His speech made a strong impression, and will damage the whiskey ring by several thousand votes, over which these men have more or less control.

The Bishop promises the appointments to-morrow forenoon.

State Board of Equalization—Military Reunion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 10.—The State Board of Equalization met this morning, but immediately adjourned, in order that the various committees might perfect the work assigned to them. This, in some cases, is, or seems to be, a very difficult matter, and a number of said committees have made but little progress to-day.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers will hold its annual reunion at Clear Lake, on Wednesday next. Governor Palmer will deliver the oration on the occasion.

A Man Accidentally Shoots Himself, and the Coroner Refuses to Give Up the Body.

PEORIA, Oct. 10.—A. P. L. Wilcox, from Connecticut, agent of the *Christian Union*, shot himself dead while showing a pistol to some ladies, Saturday night. The Coroner took possession of the body, and refused to give it to the friends. He declared he was going to bury it himself. The Judge ordered the Sheriff to take the body from the Coroner, which was done. Great indignation is manifested toward the Coroner, and he will, probably, be forced to resign.

POLITICAL.

Rock Island County Republican Nominations—Speech of Hon. Dick Oglesby.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 10.—The Rock Island County Republican Convention convened in the Court House, this afternoon. Every township was represented, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The following nominations were made: Sheriff, Wm. Payne; Representatives, E. H. Johnson and Major Morris; Coroner, C. B. Knox. This is an excellent ticket, and will receive the hearty support of the party.

After the convention, a mass meeting was held in Court square, which was largely attended and very enthusiastic. Hon. R. J. Oglesby delivered a No. 1 speech of about two hours duration, which was frequently interrupted by applause. He principally spoke on finance, of which people most wish to hear at this time.

Hon. John B. Hawley, our faithful Representative in the last Congress, and who, beyond a doubt, will be returned, was to have addressed the meeting, but was interrupted by rain.

The meeting adjourned after giving three cheers for the ticket, speaker, &c.

The Political Prospects in Indiana.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—A dismal rain set in at noon to-day, and has continued during the afternoon and to-night.

The excitement concerning the election to-morrow is very great, and it is believed that a full vote will be polled. Bets are freely offered on the State by Republicans, but Democrats are asking a margin of 5,000, which the Republicans refuse to give, although the best informed Republicans believe that the State will be carried by from 5,000 to 8,000 Republican majority. It is believed that Dunn, Republican, will be elected over Voorhees, in the Terre Haute District, by from 100 to 200 majority. The other Congressional districts will probably remain unchanged. In this county the Republican majority will be about as usual.

Both parties are holding meetings.

Vice President Colfax at Mishawaka, Ind.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Oct. 10.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax spoke at Mishawaka this evening, saying that it was positively his purpose to retire from politics to private life at the end of the term for which he had been elected, and that he had made this canvass in gratitude for the past favors the people had been pleased to confer upon him; and then said: "You will never look upon my face again speaking in a political campaign."

Senatorial Convention at Dixon, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 10.—The Senatorial Convention, composed of Lee, Ogle, and Whiteside Counties, met in this city, to-day, and organized by making Hon. D. J. Pinkney, of Ogle, President, and A. A. Terrill, Esq., of Whiteside, Secretary. [illegible] K. Edsall, of Lee, and W. S. Wilkinson, of Whiteside, were unanimously nominated for Senators. The State platform was adopted as the sense of this convention.

Assembly Nomination at Oshkosh.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 10.—Russell J. Judd, a farmer residing in the town of Algoma, was nominated for member of Assembly by the Republican Convention in this city on Saturday.

Representative Nomination at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 10.—The primary election for the nomination of the fourth Representative required by the new apportionment for this county was held on Saturday, in the various townships. All the returns have not yet been received, but it is almost certain that Colonel E. R. Roe, of Bloomington, will receive the nomination by a large majority. The other candidates had merely local [illegible] so generally known to the public.

Political Discussion at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 10.—The political discussion between General Shanks and John Colerick, Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress, was held in the rink to-day, and was well attended. Both gentlemen acquitted themselves very highly.

Colonel Case is addressing a large Republican audience in Hamilton Hall, and Mr. Colerick a crowd of Democrats in the rink.

Savannah Municipal Election.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 10.—John Screven, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day, with a board of Democratic Aldermen.

The Campaign in Sangamon County.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 10.—The political campaign in this county will be opened on Thursday night. Governor Palmer will make the opening speech at Representative Hall. He will be followed by Captain Alfred Orendorff, the candidate for State Senator in the Eleventh District.

OHIO.

Death of Ex-Governor Mordecai Bartley—A Brief Sketch of His Life.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Oct. 9.—Ex-Governor Mordecai Bartley, died at his residence, in this city, at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was in his 84th year, having been born in Fayette County, Pa., Sept. 16, 1783. He removed to Ohio in 1809, and served in the Northwest during the war with Great Britain, as Captain, and afterward Adjutant of a regiment under General Harrison. He came to Richland County in 1814, and settled on a tract of land known as the old Mordecai Bartley farm, and on which the recent State trial of reapers and mowers took place. In 1834 he removed to Mansfield, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1817 Mr. Bartley was elected a member of the Ohio Senate. In 1818 he was chosen to the Legislature as Register of the Land Office of the Virginia Military District School lands, and resigned in 1823, having been elected member of Congress, his district comprising a large portion of Northern and Western Ohio, including Cleveland and Sandusky, and extending to the southern borders of Richland County. He remained in Congress eight years, and declined a re-election. In 1844 he was elected Governor of Ohio on the Whig ticket over the late David Tod, by a small majority. He declined a second term, and retired to private life. He remained a staunch and active Whig until the final disruption of that party, and since then he acted heartily with the Republican party. He has been very infirm and feeble during the last years of his life, but never failed to attend the polls, whatever the weather might be, and vote the Republican ticket. In all his public and private life no one has had reason to question the nobility of his character or the strict integrity of his acts.

Close of the Schuetzenfest at Cincinnati—National *Prison* Reform Convention.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—The Schuetzenfest closed to-day, with the distribution of prizes to those already mentioned as entitled to them.

The National Prison Reform Congress will assemble on Monday next, instead of to-morrow, as at first announced.

James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be President.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Haverhill, Mass., Tragedy.

HAVERHILL, Oct. 10.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of the tragical death of Mrs. Beckford and son, was continued until 10 o'clock Saturday night, and adjourned until next Tuesday evening. No facts were brought out throwing any light upon the mystery. The door of the house was locked by Mrs. Beckford, on the inside, on Friday night at 8:30 o'clock, and she also additionally braced it by placing a stick against it. The fact that the door was found ajar in the morning is unaccountable, as no instrument had been applied to open it. The theory of the physician who performed the *post mortem* examination, is that the deed was done by the woman, and that after killing the child she got up and opened the door, and then laid down and took her own life. Another theory is that the murderer was secreted in the house; another that it was all done in a state of somnambulism. The deepest interest is manifested throughout the community.

Prompt Settlement.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 10.—Lockwood & Co., the New York brokers, have just anticipated and paid their second settlement of instalment due November 15.

Fatal Affray at Columbus, Ky.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 9.—A terrible and fatal affray occurred at Columbus, Ky., last evening. It appears that five men, who had had difficulty a fortnight ago, met in town, and proceeded to settle matters by a free fight, with the following result: Smith Gibson was stabbed twice, and died instantly; Geo. Gibson was stabbed, and dangerously wounded; Austin had his skull fractured by a club, and will probably die; Conrad was shot, and there is but little hope of his recovery; Brockman was stabbed and terribly beaten, but was taken to his home in the country, and the probable result of his injuries is unknown. The desperate nature of the encounter is shown by the fact that all these [illegible] in three minutes after the commencement of the affray.

The Stephens Murder in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Oct. 10.—The Prosecuting Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District, refuses, on the grounds of insufficient evidence, to indict the citizens of Caswell County arrested by Colonel Kirk on Governor Holden's order for the murder of State Senator Stephens.

Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Oct. 10.—The Senate has invited President Grant to attend the State Fair, and resolved to adjourn *sine die* on the 19th inst.

Frost in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Oct. 10.—The first frost of the season was observed yesterday morning.

CHARLES M. CHADWICK.

Death of the Former Proprietor of the Chicago Vanity Theatre—His Last Hours Passed in a Leavenworth Jail.

Information yesterday reached this city from Leavenworth, Kansas, that C. M. Chadwick, long but not favorably known to our citizens, met with a terrible death—a natural sequence after a debauched life—in that city, a few nights ago. The deceased is best known to Chicago as the whilom proprietor of a questionable variety show in Dearborn street. When that institution was in its glory Chadwick lived an extremely fast life, and spent money in the most lavish manner in all sorts of disreputable enterprises. His turn-out of horses was the envy of all the fast young men of the town, and numerous fast women profited by his prosperity. His estimable wife, who, we believe, still resides in this city, endeavored to restrain him in his reckless course, but her appeals were answered with insults and abuse, and finally an appeal to the courts procured her a separation. From that moment, being entirely under the influence of a designing woman, whom, for a time, he supported in great luxury, he went entirely to the bad. His bills remained unpaid, actors and actresses refused to play without receiving their stipends in advance, heavy debts were contracted in lawsuits with his neighbors, and suddenly, one fine evening, the "Varieties" was no more. After keeping up a free lunch existence for some months, a few friends started him in the saloon business, on Madison street; but he soon failed, and from that time, a little more than a year ago, he has kept himself pretty well out of sight. Few knew whither he had gone, and less cared. The particulars of his death are reported as follows:

The deceased had been under the influence of liquor for several weeks, and, while in an inebriated condition, became entangled in an altercation about an unsettled board bill, with S. W. Boyle, proprietor of the Brevoort House. It is asserted that during their dispute they also touched upon family matters, which finally resulted in blows. According to the report, Boyle and two or three of his friends fell upon the deceased, and, after beating him in an unmerciful manner, finished the matter by throwing him down stairs. This treatment, added to his debauch, resulted in serious injury to the unfortunate man's system, and, it is believed, brought on an attack of *delirium tremens*. He was placed under medical treatment, but evidently no very strict watch was kept over him, for, two nights before his death, which occurred on the 6th, he escaped from his room in a pitiable, half-clad condition, and in time wandered into the Continental Hotel, where he called for a room and paid for a night's lodgings. His actions soon alarmed the proprietor, who called a policeman, and the victim of strong drink and ill-treatment was taken to the station house and locked in a cell. In the morning the station-keeper found him a corpse.

An individual who occupied the adjoining cell says that he carried on terribly during the night, and that he took him for a lunatic. For several hours the demented sufferer kept up a continuous howling, and furiously dashed his head against the bars of the cell. Toward morning he suddenly became quiet, and death, no doubt, ensued soon after. To judge from this case, Leavenworth station houses must be nearly as bad as those of Chicago. We do not know that the matter is receiving any investigation. The remains of the deceased will be taken to Ohio.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Ex-Sergeant Craney Declared to be a "Bore"—Trial of Policemen on Various Charges.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police was held at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. Present, Commissioner Sheridan.

A communication, signed by many respectable and wealthy men, was received, requesting the appointment of ex-Sergeant Craney on the police force.

Commissioner Sheridan stated that Craney had given the board a great deal of trouble since he was dismissed; had gone among the men and requested them to make efforts to get him restored, and had become a "bore."

The communication was laid on the table perpetually.

A petition was received from persons residing in the Scammon School district, asking the removal of two houses of ill-fame, near the building, which were not very beneficial to the morals of the children who attended the school.

The Superintendent was instructed to look into the matter and abate the nuisance.

The Mayor sent in a communication requesting a more rigid enforcement of the ordinance in relation to persons jumping on and off railroad trains while in motion.

The document was referred to the Superintendent of Police.

An invitation from the Italian Society to attend the celebration of the discovery of America, on Wednesday next, was received and accepted.

Thomas S. Crowley and William J. Newton, having served sixty days acceptably, were appointed members of the regular police force.

James Kernan was appointed special policeman to do duty on California and Winder streets.

Policeman J. J. Hayes, of the First Precinct, was charged with wilful maltreatment of a citizen, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The complainant was Colonel Snowhook. Hayes was at dinner when his little daughter came in and told him that there were some men across the way, who were going to beat some policemen. He ran out, and, seeing three drunken men and two police officers, he took charge of one of the inebriates, and started for the station with him. The man attempted to kick and strike him, and he threw him down and "accidentally" put his knee on his nose, causing the blood to flow freely. As soon as he saw the "claret," he put his knee on the man's chest. Colonel Snowhook then rushed across from the opposite side of the street, "to save the man's life," and interfered, and was taken into custody and marched to the Madison Street Police Station. About three hours was occupied in the hearing of the case, and when it was concluded the board [illegible] until to-day. The two other policemen will be tried to-day, Colonel Snowhook having preferred charges against them also.

The board then adjourned.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A Correspondent Who Does not Believe the Reported "Atrocities" of the Germans.

Correspondence of the New York World.

I had almost made up my mind to visit no more hospitals, for already I had seen suffering enough to melt a heart of stone, but at this moment a train of some thirty-five or forty cars arrived with a fresh freight of mangled humanity and French prisoners, and I was again amongst scenes of suffering. At once all was astir, native or foreigner, each one made for the train to assist the wounded; as is always the case, those least injured were first out. Then came those who required kindly help and careful handling. What some of these brave fellows must have suffered no pen can describe. The proportion of French and Prussians were about equal, and the same kindness, care, and attention, in every respect, were shown to both alike; in fact, from first to last, I have seen but the same uniform treatment irrespective of nationality, and even the French prisoners who are not wounded are treated with mingled pity and kindness; one poor fellow, a Frenchman, who had been left unobserved beneath the straw in the cattle wagon, in which he had been laid, crawled to the door and called for help. I rushed to the spot, but before I could reach him two stalwart Prussian soldiers on duty threw down their needle-guns, lifted him as though he had been a child, and bore him to where his broken limbs could be dressed, bidding him as they carried him along to "cheer up and hope for the best." I have heard much of the "atrocities" of the Prussian soldiery, but after seeing hundreds of thousands of them, I am, for my own part, convinced that they are incapable of the wholesale enormities imputed to them, and that many of the acts which have been designated as "outrages" were but acts of retaliation, and many more of them only had existence in the imagination of those who gave them publicity.

Count Bismark's Reply to M. Jules Favre.

We are indebted to the London *Daily News* for a full telegram of the following circular, which Count Bismark has addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the North German Confederation. It is dated

MEAUX, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which M. Jules Favre has addressed to the foreign representatives of France, in the name of the men for the present holding power in Paris, and who call themselves "Le Gouvernement de la Defense Nationale." I have learned at the same time that M. Thiers has entered upon a confidential mission to the foreign courts, and I may presume that he will endeavor on the one hand to create a belief in the love for peace of the present Parisian Government, and on the other request the intervention of the neutral powers in favor of a peace which shall deprive Germany of the fruits of her victories, and prevent every basis of peace which would make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult. We cannot believe in the sincerity of the desire of the present government to make peace so long as it continues, by its language and its acts at home, to excite the passions of the people, and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population, stung by the sufferings of a war, and to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany as unacceptable by France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace, for which the people should be prepared by calm words, and in terms corresponding to the gravity of the situation, if we are to believe that negotiations of peace with us are honestly intended. The demand that we should conclude an armistice without any guarantees for our conditions of peace, could be founded only on the erroneous supposition that we lack military and political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany. Moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of a diplomatic or material intervention of the neutral powers in favor of France prevents the French people from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French people become convinced that they having wantonly conjured up the war alone and Germany having had to fight it out alone, and that they must also settle their account with Germany alone, they will soon put an end to their resistance now surely unavailing. It would be an act of cruelty to the French people for the neutral powers to permit the Parisian Government to cherish among the people hopes of intervention that cannot be realized, and thereby to lengthen the contest. We are far from any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of a government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The government of the Emperor Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us. Our conditions of peace with whatever government, legitimate for the purpose, we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of the question how or by whom the French nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the nature of things, and by the law of self-defence, against a violent and hostile neighbor. The unanimous voice of the German Governments and German people demands that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than we have had hitherto, against the dangers and violence we have experienced from all French governments for centuries. As long as France remains in possession of Strasbourg and Metz, so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive power, so far as all South Germany and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned. Strasbourg, in the possession of France, is a gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany, Strasbourg and Metz obtain a defensive character. In more than twenty wars we have never been the aggressors on France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by her. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and in order to avenge the present defeat will attack us in the same quarrelsome and wanton manner as this year, as soon as it feels strong enough for it from its own strength or from foreign alliances. In rendering it difficult for France, from whose initiative alone hitherto the disturbances of Europe have resulted, to assume the offensive, we at the same time act in the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance of the European peace is to be feared. After having had this war forced upon us, which for four years, by our care, and by restraining the feelings of our national self-respect, so incessantly outraged by France, we had prevented, we mean now, for our future safety, to demand the price of our mighty efforts. We demand only that which we must have for our defence. Nobody will be able to accuse us of want of moderation if we insist on this just and equitable demand. Your Excellency will make these views your own and advocate them in discussions.

BISMARK.

Napoleon's Alleged Fortune.

The London *Times* makes the following very noteworthy statement respecting the "large fortune" which the Emperor Napoleon is supposed to have accumulated during his reign.

"Unless we are misinformed, the Emperor Napoleon, who has been the chief of the French State for nearly twenty-two years, and its almost absolute master for nearly eighteen, retains no private property but a small cottage which came to him from his mother. Call it rashness, call it overweening confidence, or call it a generous recklessness, it is proved by the event that he did not devote his reign to the accumulation of money. Whatever he has received from France he has spent in the country, in accordance with the social system which was established with the empire. That system was, no doubt, extravagant in the extreme. No contemporary sovereign has held such a court. The Czar, who owns vast domains as his own private property, besides ignoring the limitations of a civil list in dealing with the public treasury, could not maintain such splendor. The Sultan may squander his millions, but his oriental magnificence has been mere shabbiness by the side of Paris. What our own court is we all see, and, as we know its cost, we may, when we compare it with that of the French Emperor, form some judgment of his expenses. Napoleon III. will leave his German place of captivity at the end of the war almost as poor a man as he was when he entered France in 1848. The Empress has, indeed, her jewels, gifts at her marriage and on her *fete* days; but these are her private property, the state jewels being now in the hands of the French Government at Tours. She has besides an hereditary property in Spain, and the Prince Imperial has a house which has been bequeathed to him, near Trieste. This, we believe, is all that remains to the family which lately were supreme in France."

The Whitefield Centennial.

As is generally known, George Whitefield, without doubt the most eloquent preacher of modern times, died at Newburyport, Mass., September 30, 1770, and was buried in the Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Federal and School streets, in that place. The hundredth anniversary of the event was celebrated in the church on the 30th ult. We quote from the Boston *Journal's* report:

The church, which stands on the corner of Federal and School streets, was built in 1756, and, though it has been remodeled several times since, still bears the unmistakable evidence of the antiquity of the architecture. The audience room is furnished with the old-fashioned square, high-backed pews, and is surrounded by a gallery, which is perched high above the floor.

The gallery has one remarkable peculiarity, which, it is said, can be found nowhere else. The slightest whisper in one of its corners can be distinctly heard in the extreme opposite corner, a distance of 135 feet. When the organ was put in, a few years ago, it was supposed that this whispering gallery would be impaired, if not destroyed, but all the changes in the house have not changed this singular phenomenon.

At the right of the pulpit stands a marble cenotaph, erected some years since by Hon. Wm. Bartlett, which was wreathed with laurel leaves for the occasion, and bears the following inscription:

"THIS CENOTAPH

is erected with affectionate veneration to the memory of the

REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD,

born at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. Educated at Oxford University. Ordained 1736. In a ministry of thirty-four years he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times, and preached more than 18,000 sermons. As a soldier of the Cross, humble, devout, ardent, he put on the whole armor of God, preferring the honor of Christ to his interest, repose, reputation, or life. As a Christian orator his piety, disinterested zeal, and vivid imagination gave unexampled energy to his work, action, and utterance. Bold, fervent, pungent, and popular in his eloquence, no other uninspired man ever preached to so large assemblies, or enforced the simple truths of the Gospel by motives so persuasive and awful, and with an influence so powerful on the hearts of his hearers.

"He died of asthma, September, 30, 1770, suddenly exchanging his life of unparalleled labors for his eternal rest."

On a marble tablet in front of the pulpit is the inscription: "Under this pulpit are deposited the remains of the Rev. George Whitefield and the Rev. Jonathan Parson, the first pastor of this church, who died July 19, 1776; also, of the Rev. Joseph Prince, who died 1791."

The vault which contains the remains is directly underneath the pulpit, and an entrance is gained by a small trap-door in the rear. It is built of brick, with a stone floor, not over seven feet square. It is not of sufficient depth to enable a man to stand erect. On one side repose the remains of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, who was pastor of the church at the time of Whitefield's ministrations, and on the other those of the Rev. Mr. Prince, a blind preacher, who was an intimate friend of both, and was entombed here at his request. Resting across these two coffins is the precious casket that contains the remains of Whitefield. The skeleton is in a fair state of preservation, the skull being nearly perfect. It is partially polished from the touch of visitors' hands. One very singular incident connected with the skeleton is the fact that some forty or fifty years ago one of the bones of the arm was stolen and carried to England, where it was recovered some score of years since, and returned to Newburyport.

An ancient engraving of Whitefield, adorned with laurel, hung in front of the pulpit, and near by appeared a wood cut of the church as it appeared a half century ago. In front of the pulpit stood the writing table on which Whitefield wrote his sermons, and which has descended as a sort of pastoral heirloom, through the line of pastors of the church. It is made of mahogany, and is still quite an elegant article of furniture, and bears a silver plate inscribed with the name of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, the first pastor of the church, and the date 1740. The church Bible and prayer book, which were in existence in Whitefield's time, are still preserved, and were placed on the study table. Beside the altar stood the chair in which Whitefield died at the house of the pastor of the church, the Rev. Jonathan Parsons. There was also exhibited a medal, struck in commemoration of his death, and a ring which he wore.

The commemorative sermon was preached by the Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., of Newark, N. J. He traced his subject's career in a forcible and interesting manner.

Addresses were also made by various Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen, and the occasion throughout was one of great interest.

PERSONAL.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, a well known French journalist, has just died at Cassel. He was renowned at all times for his personal bravery, and thrust himself into action with enthusiasm at the outbreak of the war. In his *rencontres* with political opponents he was celebrated as a swordsman. He was the son of Granier de Cassagnac, and in 1866 he joined the *Pays*, of which he soon became editor-in-chief. The *Pays* was conducted with extreme personality, and its virulence against contemporary journalists and political adversaries were remarkable, even among the excesses of polemical journalism. His most noted duel was with M. Gustave Flourens, also an editor, whom he attacked with every provocation while that gentleman was in prison under government prosecution. Paul de Cassagnac, notwithstanding his character as duelist and his press predilections, received the favors of the Imperial Court, but he was a savage assailant of Prince Pierre Bonaparte at the time of Victor Noir's murder.

—The Brooklyn *Union*, Theodore Tilton's paper, has the following:

"The *Religious Telescope*, of Dayton, O., contains a copy of a letter which it says the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Boston, has addressed to Mr. Theodore Tilton, of New York, although Mr. Tilton has never received either the letter in question or any other from Mr. Fulton. The *Telescope's* copy Mr. Fulton's missive as follows:

"'BOSTON, Mass.

"'*Theodore Tilton, Esq.:*

"'DEAR SIR: I have been informed that you were seen at a restaurant on Broadway a day or two since, with a bottle of wine before you, and of which you several times partook.'

"'As you are the chief editor of a religious and temperance paper, I assume the right to ask you whether this report is true. If true, I shall take such means as I may think expedient to put the truth before the public through the newspapers.

"'J. D. FULTON.'

"Mr. Tilton has the honor to say, in reply, that, so far as regards himself, he drinks wine on communion and other proper occasions; and that so far as regards the mountebank who is reported to have addressed him the above letter, this hot (ice-)peller, after preaching a Sunday night sermon in Dr. Armitage's church in New York, sauntered down the Bowery in company with a friend, entered a lager-beer saloon, and during an hour's stay drank (the two together) nine or ten glasses of lager beer, of which the Rev. Mr. Fulton guzzled the larger part."

—The Toronto (Can.) *Telegraph* ridicules the idea that Minister Morton will prosecute the Alabama negotiations vigorously. It says: "Every American Minister starts to England with a 'firm policy' in regard to the settlement of the Alabama claims. When he arrives there, the policy that in Washington was so firm weakens and decays, just as a plant from the torrid zone wilts in the cold earth of Great Britain. The Minister visits the nobles in Piccadilly, and begins to think himself a god with a bell on. He eateth of the roast beef and drinketh of the strong ale of Old England, and forgetteth the American people, whose dearest interests he sacrifices for good dinners. Then the American people howl for his recall. These things have happened to Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Motley, and they will happen to Mr. Morton, if we may judge by his antecedents. We give him a three months' sojourn in London."

—A despatch from Washington, the 6th, says: "The consecration to-day, at the Church of the Epiphany, of the Rev. Dr. William Pinckney, as Assistant Bishop of Maryland, was a most imposing ceremony, witnessed by a vast concourse of people, and participated in by eight Bishops, viz., Whittingham, of Maryland; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Lay, of Easton; Quintard, of Tennessee; Johns, of Virginia; Smith, of Kentucky; Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh; Atkinson, of North Carolina, and Odenheimer, of New Jersey, and about one hundred ministers, all being in their robes. The consecration sermon was preached by Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, when the actual consecration ceremony was performed. Assistant Bishop Pinckney is one of the oldest clergymen in the Diocese of Maryland, standing 4th on the list of parochial clergy. He is a native of Maryland, and was born at Annapolis. His father was Jonathan Pinckney, a brother of the celebrated Maryland lawyer and statesman, Hon. William Pinckney, whose name he bears. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, where he graduated in the same class with the late Dr. John Alexander, a distinguished layman of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Pinckney was originally a Methodist, and was at one time preparing for the ministry in that denomination, for which purpose he entered the Theological College at Princeton, N. J. Here, however, the course of his reading changed his theological views, and finally he was induced to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church. Since his entrance upon the ministry he has always held a cure in the diocese of Maryland. For about twenty years he was in charge of a congregation at Bladensburg, Prince George's County, his present residence, but for the last ten years he has been the rector of the Church of the Ascension here. In the course of his ministry he has found time to devote some attention to literary pursuits, and has been the author of several works, including one on the life of his uncle, William Pinckney. An interesting fact that may be mentioned in connection with the consecration of Bishop Pinckney is that he is 60 years old, while his wife is 80. His wife made the clothes in which he was christened as a baby."

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the order of K. T. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited to meet with us. By order of the Commander.

E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

Masonic.

There will be a Special Communication of UNION PARK, in continuation of the business for which it was convened, by adjournment two weeks since, at the Lodge Hall, No. 661 West Lake-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Every Master Mason in the Lodge is hereby notified to be present. By order of the W. M.

G. H. PHILBRICK, Secretary.

CIGARS.

STANTON & CO.,
135 LAKE-ST.,
AND
49 STATE-ST.,

Intending to deal only in Imported Havana Cigars, offer what remains of the favorite

Key West Brand Principe de Gales

At Prices Very Much Under Cost.

PRINCESAS .... [illegible] per box
LONDRES CHICO .... [illegible] per box
LONDRES SUPERIOR .... [illegible] per box
CONCHAS FLOR FINA .... [illegible] per box
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November Number
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To be Ready on the 12th or 13th.

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THE FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER IN PARIS. A graphic account, by an eye witness.
THE FRENCH AT THE VATICAN.
THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.
A NEW ARABIAN NIGHTS STORY.
MR. LINCOLN AND THE PETITIONERS. A curious sketch.
A WOMAN'S RIGHT.
PILGRIMAGE TO PEKING.
EDITOR'S NOTES ON "TRANSFORMATION."
PUBLISHERS NOTES ON "TRANSFORMATION."

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Business established, and office paying $[illegible] a year, net. A good businessman with capital of about $[illegible] (printer preferred) may hear of an unusual opening by addressing NORTHERN ILLINOIS, care A. N. Kellogg, 101 Washington-st.

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PICKLES.

Kit Pickles! Kit Pickles!

A SPECIALTY.

The attention of Grocers and others dealing in and consuming Pickles is called to our Pickles in kits, put up in Archdeacon's Patent Vitreous Lined Kits for Pickles, to prevent leakage and tasting of the wood. Our pickles are carefully prepared, nicely spiced, and preserved in the purest vinegar, and warranted to give satisfaction to the most fastidious taste. The prepared kits are equal to stone jars for preserving, and far superior to common barrels. They are a neat package to sell and handle, handy for the housekeeper, and are designed to supply the general use. Sold by all wholesale and retail grocers.

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Temple of Music,
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Send for catalogue.

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NILSSON HAT
At BISHOP & BARNES',
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MONEY TO LOAN,
In Sums from $500 to $10,000,
On personal property, viz., Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c., at
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E. JACOBS.

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$1,000 and $2,000 on city improved property.
WILLIAM P. KIMBALL, Room 2 Portland Block.

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In sums of $1,000 and upwards, on Chicago real estate security, for terms of 3 and 5 years, at reasonable rates.
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On city property, in sums to suit. Purchase money mortgages wanted. Money is in hand at low rates.
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Offer all popular brands of
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Always as low as the lowest quotations in any market, and all other
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On the same basis. Also, the old and popular
Horse Shoe Brand of
Black Alpacas.
For which they are SOLE AGENTS, and for which they claim superiority over any OTHER MAKE imported.

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
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This Company, incorporated in 1844, has a cash fund of over ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and a large surplus over and above all its liabilities. Its policies, without exception, are, by law, ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE, and it cannot fail, because its cash resources are equal to $[illegible] for every $1,000 of its liabilities. [illegible]

GLASSWARE.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

WE HAVE APPOINTED
Messrs. Rockwood & Blocki,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
198 Lake and 20 Wells-st., Chicago,
The GENERAL NORTHWESTERN AGENTS for the sale of the CELEBRATED
BEAVER FALLS GLASS CO.'S
GREEN AND BLACK GLASSWARE.

They are authorized to sell at PITTSBURGH prices, and will be supplied in quantities to fill all orders. Please call and see samples of our DRUGGISTS' WARE, BITTER BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, PORTER, ALE, and SODA BOTTLES. No charge for private mould. [illegible]

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STUDY
YOUR
INTERESTS,
AND
BUY
YOUR
CLOTHING
OF
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
G. T. Belding & Co.

WABASH AVENUE STAGES.

STAGE
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Z. I. P. & CO.,

Feeling assured that the interests of the public would be best subserved when all the Stages on Wabash-av. were regulated and controlled by one management, have, for some time past, been endeavoring to consummate a desirable arrangement, and now have the pleasure of announcing that their efforts for PUBLIC CONVENIENCE have been successful, and would inform their patrons and the public that,

ON AND AFTER OCT. 8, 1870.

They have full control and management of both the lines,

UNION
AND
Z. I. P. & CO.
Lines of Stages,

And, in so doing, assure the public that no pains will be spared to make their present business line STRICTLY AN ACCOMMODATION, now that Stages can run equal distances apart, instead of in pairs, as formerly, and there are many increased facilities. The change of proprietorship will entail

No Alteration of Fares

From the regular low rates, viz.: 15 tickets for $1; 6 cents each, but will enable the many demands for more accommodation to be satisfied, as follows:

The Stages will, during the day, make regular communication between the stand, on the corner of Lake and State-sts., and all points on each avenue as the public convenience may require, from 6:30 a. m. until 8 p. m.

After 8 p. m. NIGHT STAGES will run every ten minutes to and from the

Cor. of Washington & State-sts.,

the last one leaving Twenty-ninth-st at 10 p. m., and the North Terminus at 12:30 p. m.

Midnight Stage, as usual, from Opera House at 12:30.

Extra Theatre Stages,

At the past fixed rates, to accommodate those who appreciate the comfort and room afforded, and the extra expense of furnishing these facilities at such hours.

TIME TABLES for the Prairie-av. and other routes will soon be completed.

Stages run during the day only THREE MINUTES apart, twice as frequent as ever heretofore. Going South, from 5 to 6, every minute. Running time from Twenty-ninth-st to corner of Lake and State-sts., 20 minutes. TWENTY, morning and evening.

REMOVAL.

Simpson,
Norwell & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
New Store,
79 & 81 STATE-ST.,
Between Randolph & Washington-sts.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to our new stores,
110 and 112 Madison-st.
Where we shall continue a PAPER BUSINESS in all its branches.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP
AND
REMOVAL.

I beg to inform my friends and customers that I have entered into a copartnership with Bradner, Smith & Co., and removed to their new stores, Nos. 110 and 112 Madison-st.
F. P. ELLIOTT.

JAMESON & MORSE,
Printers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
110 & 112 Madison-st
SECOND STORY.

REMOVAL.

N. GOOLD & SON having obtained the Wholesale Agency for HAZLETON BROS.' PIANOS for the Northwest, have removed to the capacious Warerooms 137 and 139 STATE-ST., and are now receiving a Large and Complete Stock, which they confidently offer to the Public as the Best Piano made in America.

Call and see them, and they will speak for themselves.

THE
THAYER & TOBEY
FURNITURE CO.,
Have Removed to their New Store,
77, 79 & 81 State-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING.

MRS. STOUGHTON
No. 25 East Washington-st.
WILL OPEN
On Thursday, October 13,
The Largest and Most Elegant Stock of
Paris Millinery
West of New York.
NO CARDS.

MILLINERY.

MISS LAMB

Would respectfully announce the opening of Fall Bonnets and Trimmed Round French Hats, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870. [illegible]

OPENING.

Mrs. H. M. DUNN, 65 State-st.

Fall and Winter Opening of Hats and Bonnets [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

FURS.

FURS REPAIRED

At the Fur Factory of [illegible]

BOWEN,
HUNT &
WINSLO
15 and 17 Randolph-st.,
Have received a New Invoice
their Celebrated Brand, the
AMERICAN EAGLE
BLACK ALPACA
The balance of our importatio
of French Plaids, Merinos, Sateen
Empress Cloths, Velours, &c., no
open, and we continue to sell
FRENCH GOOD
Including BEST KID GLOVES
At OLD PRICES.
N. B. 100 cases Choice Pri
opening this day.

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OUR STOCK OF
Boots AND Shoe
For Fall Trade is
COMPLETE,
Our Prices the
LOWEST,
Our Terms
CASH.
FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Deale
10 Lake-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REMOVAL

The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally that, having leased the large and commodious building No. 150 South Clark-st., they are now placing on its different floors such portions of their stocks as were rescued from the Wabash-av. fire; also, additional stocks of new Pianos, Music, Musical Instruments, and merchandise, constantly arriving from their Eastern and European correspondents.

150 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
LYON & HEALY,
SMITH & NIXON.

PIANOS

RESCUED FROM FIRE. AN UNUSUAL OPPO [illegible]

STEINWA

Prices being well known to be real and fixed, this [illegible]

NO PIANO INJURED INTERNALLY WILL BE OFFERED [illegible] WITH AN UNLIMITED GUARANTEE.

SMITH & NIXON, 150 SOUTH CLARK-

BURDETT ORGANS

[illegible]

MUSIC.
MUSIC BOOKS

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
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General Musical Merchandise.

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LYON & HEALY,
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BUY A
LAWSON FURNAC
AND BE SURE OF HAVING
The Best.
FULLER, WARREN & CO
58 State-st.

FOR SALE.

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STAVES AND HEADIN

A choice lot on hand and for sale by O. HENNING & CO., [illegible]

HOTELS.

CITY HOTE
FARE REDUCED TO
$2.00 PER DAY.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTE
Cor. Michigan-av. and Congress-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUES
J. F. PIERSON & CO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Office of Board of Control of St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, Lansing, Mich., Oct. 4, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purposes of repair and improvement, the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal will be closed at 12 o'clock, meridian, of the twenty-[illegible] day of November, 1870, and remain closed until further notice.

HENRY P. BALDWIN, President Board of Control.
WM. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

Attention, Contractors, Miner and others.

[illegible]

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UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWER
At Extraordinary Low Prices,
[illegible] WILSON BROS.

WATCHES.

WATCHES. WATCHE
Bargains! Bargains

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Remember! 176 Clark-

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KANSAS FARM
Neosho Valley Lands.

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Bargains on Michigan-a

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THE UNION DRY-DOCK C

[illegible]

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, General JOHN A. LOGAN.

State Treasurer, ERASTUS N. BATES.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.

Commissioners of the Penitentiary, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR BUTZ.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Appointments of Speakers.

The following are officially announced by the State Central Committee:

Governor R. J. OGLESBY will speak as follows:

Aledo, Tuesday, October 11, at 2 p. m.

Oquawka, Wednesday, October 12, at 2 p. m.

Governor Oglesby will speak only as announced by this committee.

General JOHN A. LOGAN, candidate for Congressman at Large, will speak as follows:

Bloomington, Tuesday, October 11, evening.

Pontiac, Wednesday, October 12, 2 p. m.

General Logan will speak only as announced by this committee.

General E. N. BATES, State Treasurer, will speak as follows:

Carlyle, Tuesday, October 11.

Belleville, Wednesday, October 12.

Hon. WM. P. PIERCE, Republican candidate for State Senator, Eighteenth District, will speak at:

Elwood, October 11.

Braidwood, October 12.

J. W. MITCHELL, Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District, will speak as follows:

Bunker Hill, Tuesday, October 11.

Brighton, Wednesday, October 12.

THE FUTURE OF THE GRAIN TRADE.

What shall be the future direction and conditions of the grain trade, is the most important question that can engage the thoughts of the business men of Chicago, or, for that matter, the capitalists of the United States. One-half of the people of this country are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at no time in our history was the occupation of tilling the soil gaining more rapidly. New territories, heretofore supposed to be as worthless as the Desert of Sahara, are coming under cultivation, and are found not only to be rich in agricultural resources, but, in many cases, more fertile than any lands hitherto broken. The value of our cereal crops (wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley), at the present time, is estimated by Commissioner Wells at more than one thousand million dollars per annum, while their future value, it may be safely said, is limited only by the cost of transporting them to market.

Chicago is the natural distributing point of the larger share of these surplus crops. While Milwaukee has occasionally shown a larger handling of wheat than Chicago, the latter has so far exceeded all other depots and entrepots in receipts and shipments of other cereals that there is no comparison to be instituted between this city and any other as a grain market. Indeed, a very large amount of the wheat received and stored at Milwaukee is sold on our Board of Trade, and the profits, if any, upon the transactions, accrue to Chicago operators. The movement inaugurated at St. Louis a year or two since, to turn the surplus grain of the West down the Mississippi River to New Orleans failed, for the reason which we pointed out at the beginning, viz., that when the grain reaches New Orleans it is still as far from

[illegible]

that every citizen, who is not a direct partner in existing frauds, is bound to co-operate. The grain elevators attached to the several railways must be in fact what they are in law, the freight depots of the roads for the reception of grain, and grain must be turned out of them at the owner's request, without charge for delivery. If storage is wanted for a further period, let the owner pay the price which shall be fixed by fair competition. The right to build warehouses and connect them with railway tracks, as provided in the new constitution, must be enforced. More than this, warehouses must be operated so that the owner of grain can get out the identical thing which he puts in, if he wants to. It is a monstrous shame that a careful and thrifty farmer cannot sell his grain upon its own merits, but must have it thrown into hotch-potch with the inferior products of his shiftless neighbors, and sell it for the price which the whole mixture brings. We say all these things *must* be changed, for, if they are not changed here, they will be changed elsewhere, and other changes of a more alarming character will follow.

BISMARK ON NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

It is reported that Prussia assumes a menacing attitude, or, at least, one of protest, against the sale of arms and munitions of war by citizens of the United States, and by subjects of the Queen of England, within the limits of their respective countries, to agents of the French Government. Such a menace betrays a very different conception, on the part of the Prussian lawyers, both of the obligations of a neutral during war and of the power of a free government over the trade of its own citizens, from that which prevail in England or in our own country.

According to the standard writers upon international law, and to the American and English neutrality laws, a neutral is not bound, nor is its Executive, without the consent of its legislature, empowered to restrict the freedom of its own citizens or residents to trade in what and with whom they choose. So our Congress enacted in 1818, and President Grant, in his proclamation of neutrality of the 22d of August last, issued when it was supposed that Prussia would have greater need of arms than France, declared that the laws of the United States "do not interfere with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war," and again that "all persons may lawfully, and without restriction on account of the existing state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war."

If, however, we attempt to ship these arms and munitions, whether under the American or any other flag, to a French port, their character as "contraband of war" attaches to them on the high seas, and gives to German cruisers or vessels of war the right to search and capture all vessels containing them.

This is the extent of the Prussian demand upon principles of international law which have been supposed to admit of no dispute. In accordance with these principles, large shipments of breech-loading rifles, ammunition, and cartridges are now being made by English and American manufacturers to France, generally in French vessels. From America, these shipments began with one of 5,000 rifles by the French steamer Pereire, on September 8, the day after Napoleon's surrender. It is reported to have been followed by the shipment of 15,000 breech-loaders by the French steamer Lafayette, on the 20th, and by nearly 40,000 rifles on the Ville de Paris, on the 3d of October. In fact, the French orders are limited only by the capacity of our factories to produce the arms, and the next semi-monthly steamer will take all she can carry. Against this kind of

[illegible]

the company must go on the regular calendar [illegible] the middle of next week. Such are the advantages of keeping a Judge.

Yesterday the Illinois Central Railroad Company took possession of the one hundred and thirty-four miles of railroad embraced in the recently completed Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad. The acceptance of this line, running from Fort Dodge to Sioux City, gives the Central Company unbroken connection between Chicago and the principal city of the Upper Missouri. On the completion of the projected Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, the extended line will strike the Union Pacific Railroad at Fremont, fifty-four miles west of Omaha. The Illinois Central is also interested in the construction of the proposed line to connect St. Paul with the northern terminus of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, leased by the Central Company. They are likewise extending their encouragement to the speedy completion of the two rival lines from St. Louis to points on the Illinois Central Road proper—the Belleville route, intersecting the Central at DuQuoin, and the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad at Ashley. These latter lines are thought to be necessitated by the growing Southern business, and, in conjunction with the Illinois Central Railroad will afford a much shorter cut and better outlet at Cairo than can be furnished by the circuitous Iron Mountain route, through Missouri. The only drawback is the break between Cairo and Columbus, Ky., the projected road between those cities not having been yet constructed.

From the principal office at Chicago the Illinois Central Company now absolutely controls 1,108 miles of railroad; in Illinois, 705 miles (from Chicago to Cairo, 365 miles, and from Dunleith to Centralia, 340 miles), and in Iowa, 401 miles (from Dubuque to Sioux City, 325½ miles, and from Waterloo to Mona, on the Minnesota State line, 74½ miles).

[illegible]

promising than that of Alaska. Consequently, the contingency of being returned as a United States Senator from Nootka Sound is one that the emigrant to that distant clime may reserve for posterity. We sincerely condole with Governor Salomon on this discovery, which seems to negative the ancient adage that we are "Not to look a gift horse in the mouth."

The Democracy of New York are preparing for a free vote there or a free fight, *i. e.* they expect to assemble roughs enough at all the leading polls to poll every fraudulent vote required to carry the State. If any attempt whatever is made to challenge or check this system of free and diversified voting, they stand ready to sustain themselves by fighting. One or the other of two things had better be done therefore in New York. Either the polls should be let entirely alone so that all may vote as often as they choose, or a force should be on hand sufficient to prevent fifteen thousand men from voting illegally, where they are ready to fight for the privilege. New York will never cast a vote worth recording until several thousand roughs have been made to walk Spanish, as they did during the draft. Half measures only result in breaking the heads of the few who attempt to enforce them. Vigorous measures, suppressing the common election frauds in New York, would do great good, and, since the evil is growing so rapidly as to render it certain that it must be crushed out by force at some time or other, the sooner the force is applied, the less it will require.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The reported coal mine casualty at Caseyville was a hoax.

—A farmer in Tazewell County has sold ten acres of his corn, standing in the field, for $10 per acre. It will average sixty bushels to the acre, which is 16⅔ cents per bushel for the corn.

IOWA.

[illegible]

physicians were baffled in their efforts to relieve it, and gave up the case as hopeless. [illegible]

—The Philadelphia Telegraph says: "The City Commissioners fit up every department of the city with a copy of the Bible, and it is obvious why such a book is used in our police stations, where the committing magistrates dispose of the numerous arrests that have been made by the police. In the Sixth District Police Station such a volume had been placed, and upon it, for successive years, Alderman Samuel B. Jones has administered the usual oath: 'You do swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth.' &c. Recently he has noticed that the edges of the book looked a little too clean, and, having his curiosity excited, he untied the string with which it is usual to bind the book together, and he there discovered that the entire biblical contents had been removed, and an old copy of the 'City Digest' substituted."

—The death of the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India, leaves at Mr. Gladstone's disposal the greatest prize in the lottery of British ministerial patronage. The salary is £25,000 per annum, with an outfit of £20,000, besides a free passage for the Viceroy and suite, and the use of palaces furnished in royal style in Calcutta and other parts of India. These are the direct advantages, but the indirect emoluments are so immense that the Indian Viceroy, after having expended the whole of his salary, usually at the end of his official term of six years brings back with him from £100,000 to £150,000 in hard cash. He is forbidden to receive presents from the Indian Princes, many of whom have the wealth of sovereigns, but he usually comes back with a fortune nevertheless.

—The more details there are received about the expulsion of all the Germans from Paris, the more incomprehensible appears the weakness of the provisional government of the French republic in allowing itself to be influenced in this respect by the clamor of the Parisian rabble. A heavy reckoning will certainly take place about this matter should Paris be taken. The whole number of Germans expelled at a few hours' notice from the French capital, exceeded 110,000 persons.

—Almost every day we hear Katkoff's Moscow *Gazette* quoted as a reliable exponent of the intentions and policy of the Russian Government. The fact is that Mr. Katkoff is a rabid advocate of the old Russian party; that the Russian Government has time and again caused him to be incarcerated for his journalistic indiscretions, and repeatedly ordered the suspension of his paper. He has no influence whatever over the decisions of official circles.

—King William I., of Prussia, never announced in one of his proclamations, as has so frequently been asserted, that he was not waging war against the people of France, but only against the Emperor Napoleon III. The French Telegraphic Bureau, the so-called *Agence Havas-Bullier*, erroneously attributed to the King of Prussia what was simply an editorial in the *North German* [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Census—Its Central Management.

Local Improvements.

Folks and Facts of the Recess.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The Executive Government will get together again within a few weeks, and then we shall have the next nuisance in absenteeism: the voting holiday.

BLEEDING THE CLERKS.

For every State election whatsoever the clerks must go home to show devotion to the candidate who put them in, or to avoid the appearance of party indifference. Poorly paid, for the most part, they must incur the expense of a long journey—paying themselves car fare—plunge anew into the gulfs of a canvass, and yet they and their employers account nothing to the government for this extracted time, which might be well lost if taken in the interests of health and recreation. If there be four thousand clerks going home to vote, and each have two weeks—which is about the average—then arises about $120,000 lost labor to the State. If the expenses of these be thirty dollars apiece, the same sum is lost to the person. Taking the two losses together, we may compute the par value of every vote to be sixty dollars. Government thus arranges the market rate of bribery, and no wonder that individual politicians are a little less scrupulous. There are many who urge that voting should be compulsory upon all electors, but when an administration holds that the first duty of all its employes is not at the desk but at the poll, this is simply Republican Cæsarism. The troops who were so well provided with ballot-boxes in the *environs* of Paris surrendered their muskets within a few months at Sedan.

But for this dereliction to government duty at the desk the administration is not responsible. It is the State politicians, holding their party clerks *in terrorem*, who audaciously enter these Federal departments, levy subscriptions upon the poor fellows, and also command them to appear at their local polls. At least four Cabinet officers express themselves indignantly upon this outside impudence, but

[illegible]

[illegible] "Have you any points upon this census that I can print."

"None but what you know. Kansas has had the greatest ratio of increase in the past ten years. Chicago seems to have settled the tripartite contest for interior municipal superiority. The whole work is gratifying in point of national vanity. If the wealth of the country has kept pace in increase with the population, we ought to be worth twenty-eight billions of dollars. The value of all our property in 1789 was not above $620,000,000; in 1790 we had but 3,929,827 people; in 1750 we were not above one million; and in 1700 the 'imperfect calculations' put us down as only 262,000 souls. The real vitality of hopefulness and confidence in the country is measured by the rival expectations of communities as to their several standing by this census. The country is lusty and sanguine, and the reality of its growth overlaps even our boasting."

THE SEVEN DIVISION HEADS OF THE CENSUS.

I walked with General Walker through the pleasant communicating dwellings of his bureau, and each division was assembled under the immediate eye of its chief, who took a table by the entrance, while the men, generally standing, performed their calculations and made copies at cheap, unpainted, bran new, pine tables, set upon trestles. Everything looked methodical, earnest, and warm, and the majority of the clerks wore shades or spectacles. These were the seven Superintendents of divisions:

1. Division of Correspondence.—W. J. Warren, of New York, a young man who has been for ten years Secretary of the Northwestern Boundary Commission and the brother of Major General Gov. K. Warren, now commander of the defences of Newport, R. I. He examines all returns, writes letters concerning errors, and sends off a bushel of letters a day to the Deputy Marshals.

2. Division of Results.—Colonel S. W. Stocking, of New York, a gentleman not above 35, formerly Military Secretary of Governor Fenton, and employed upon the New York census of 1865. He is said to be a very able hand at this species of work, and he compares, compiles, and makes the returns ready for publication.

3. Division of Manufactures.—S. W. Weber, of New York, aged about 40 years, formerly appraiser in the New York Custom House. This is the most technical and least satisfactory division of the census, as the returns are subject to the whim, convenience, and duplicity of manufacturers.

4. Division of Agriculture and Mortality.—Lieutenant D. S. Keller, of Pennsylvania, a young man of about 28 years of age, once an officer in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, then a clerk in the War Department, and well recommended for his administrative ability.

5. Division of Population, and divided into three great fields, respectively controlled by:

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Paris in America—Anonyma in Silk and Magdalen in Calico.

Some Model Dresses—Novelties in Bodices, Petticoats, Lingerie, Veils, Etc.

A Fashionable Religious Sensation—The Music at St. Thomas'.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

PARIS IN AMERICA.

Central Park turned into the Bois de Boulogne; Fifth avenue into the Champs Elysees; Anonyma, with railroad-kings and merchant-princes in her train, flaunting her dearly-bought magnificence before our astonished gaze; proscenium-boxes filled with gorgeously-dressed ladies who come and go unattended, save by their respective *filles de chambre*,—are not the least of the strange sights that meet the eye at every turn. This is a queer world, mon TRIBUNE. You may have heard the remark before, so I hasten to say it is not altogether original, but that in no wise alters the *fact* that this is a queer world,—queer in its caprices, queer in its setting up and pulling down, but queerer still in its sublime inconsistencies. We are a most benevolent, charitable people, mon cher, and, to prove it, we build Magdalen Asylums and homes for poor and sick fallen women, because this virtuous, sin-hating world has no place for them; but successful vice,—ah! there we discriminate. A beautiful sinner, in a French toilet, blazing with black pearls, and diamonds that might claim kinship with the Kohinoor, is an object to be stared at and admired, and ogled through lorgnettes,—not a subject for the half-loathing, half-contemptuous pity in which Lucretia and Penelope find their highest expression of the charity that shall cover a multitude of sins. Said an advanced ritualist, not many days since, "Such is my love for freshness and cleanliness, and my abhorrence of fusty clothes and dirt, that, if compelled to a choice, I should much prefer a clean sinner to a dirty saint."

[illegible]

absentees have all returned, wearing veils of dotted net a yard long, edged on all four sides with a thread or French imitation lace. They are intended to be thrown over the hat or bonnet, the lace edge falling just below the chin, and caught back high at the sides, with jet or tortoise-shell hair-pins, the other end forming the drapery at the back.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

The great event in the fashionable religious world this week, will be the opening of the magnificent Cathedral of St. Thomas, on Fifth avenue. The music on this occasion will undoubtedly surpass any previous attempts of the same kind in New York. The quartette choir is composed of Mrs. Gulager (formerly of Detroit), soprano; Miss Myers, contralto; Lumbard, of Chicago Trinity memory, basso; and Nilsson, a young Swede with a most delicious voice, tenor. In addition to these are two chorus choirs,—Decani and Cantoris,—comprising thirty picked voices, male and female, thoroughly trained by that Nestor of organists, George William Warren, late of Brooklyn. The small organ on the left of the altar is connected with the grand organ on the right, by electric wires running under the chancel floor,—the key boards and pedals of the larger doing duty for the smaller. Both are supplied with air from a caloric engine, warranted to run for three hours. The chanting will be antiphonal, the quartette and Decani choirs on the right, in front of the grand organ, and the Cantoris near the smaller organ, on the left.

QUID NUNC.

THE GRAIN STATE.

Corn Crop of Illinois Over Two Hundred and Fifty Million Bushels.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 7.

The following statement of the acres of corn, wheat and other field crops grown in the several counties of the State of Illinois, in the year 1869, was compiled from the official returns of the County Assessors, now on file in the office of the State Auditor at Springfield:

Counties.	Acres corn.	Acres wheat.	Acres of other field crops.
Lake	17,000	19,000	36,118
McHenry	[illegible]	31,500	37,163
Boone	[illegible]	19,472	[illegible]
Winnebago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephenson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JoDaviess	[illegible]	14,996	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiteside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeKalb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Page	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Will	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaSalle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,915
Woodford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

THE WONDERFUL GEYSERS OF MONTANA.

Report of the Yellowstone Exploring Expedition.

[illegible]

[illegible] The river goes roaring through a remarkable gorge in a succession of rapids and falls of from ten to twenty feet in height. In grandeur and sublimity, we never saw anything to excel the lower falls of the Yellowstone, and the chasm into which they [illegible]

Stopping at the falls one day, the party proceeded, on the 1st of September, to [illegible] Hills, 800 feet high, entirely through mineral springs; thence to the mud volcano, which throws mud to a height of [illegible], one of the most wonderful features of the [illegible] near which they camped and laid over one day. September 3 the party forded the river and camped on the shores of Yellowstone Lake, which is very irregular in shape; but is, perhaps, thirty miles long, with an extremely irregular width in proportion. [illegible] making their way through the fallen timber and thick woods around this lake, Mr. Everts strayed away from the party on the 9th of September. He had with him his horse, gun, and ammunition, and probably fishing tackle. The party went into camp within three miles, fired guns, built fires, searched in every direction, and tried every possible means to find him. They continued the search in that immediate vicinity and along the lake shore for five days, during which snow fell to the depth of fifteen inches, commencing the fourth day after he was lost, and snowing two days. The party cached provisions at various places, and posted up notices on prominent points, and left Mr. Gillette and two soldiers to continue the search.

Sept. 16 they camped near some hot mineral springs and steam jets, on the south side of the lake, which were more curious than any visited up to that time.

September 17, the party took their departure from the lake and crossed the divide to the head waters of the Madison, finding that the snow storm had been general. As they were going down the "Fire Hole," the principal branch of the Madison, on September 18, they found a fine country, and about 100 miles below struck the "Fire Hole Basin." For two miles along both sides of the stream, which has a valley three-quarters of a mile wide, the whole country is covered with geysers, steam-jets and hot springs, [illegible] numbered, all told, at least [illegible] within the bounds named. Seven of the geysers are unequalled in the known world, and these were decidedly the feature of the trip, the wonder of all wonders. The geysers of Iceland are far excelled, and those of California sink into utterly insignificant proportions beside them. The party named them as follows, according to prominence and volume:

The "Giant," with a vent seven feet by [illegible], throws a solid column of water from [illegible] feet in height.

The "Giantess," which has a crater [illegible] by 30, on top, fifty feet below the surface of which is a vent about ten by fifteen; it throws five jets two hundred feet high, clear, transparent water of ultra marine color.

"Old Faithful," with a vent 7x2, throws a solid stream from 70 to 100 feet high, almost continuously.

The "Bee-Hive," with a vent 3x2¼, throws a solid column 220 feet high, by actual measurement.

The "Castle," with an irregular [illegible]

WARNER'S MEDICINES.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

DYSPEPSIA.

COUGH NO MORE.

WINE OF LIFE.

EMMENAGOGUE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

UTAH.

Disbanding the Mormon Legion.

Its History and Character.

The United States Courts and the Mormons.

Disorderly Conduct of United States Troops.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 30.

Governor Shaffer's proclamations disbanding the Nauvoo Legion,—a military organization of the Nauvoo Mormons transplanted to Utah,—and appointing an Adjutant General and Major General, in the absence of any legislative action toward the organization of a Territorial militia, have excited considerable feeling and much unfriendly comment in this community. The Mormons think he has exceeded his powers in assuming so to do. What are the facts?

In 1857 the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah delegated to the then acting Lieutenant-General of the Nauvoo Legion and six or more commissioned officers of the same, to be selected by the said Lieutenant-General, the authority to draft and adopt a militia law, and to proceed to organize the militia under it, which was done. The law, so-called, drafted by this commission, was, I believe, approved by the Legislative Assembly, but it never was by the Governor of the Territory. It is held by Governor Shaffer and his legal advisers to be null and void because the Legislature could not rightfully delegate to others the exercise of legislative powers. If this were not sound, the supposed law would assuredly be of no effect for want of the approval of the Governor. Therefore all that was done by virtue of its authority was illegal.

Well, say the Saints, if the law of 1857 is worthless, it leaves the militia law of 1852 in force, and we fall back on that. The laws of Utah, as published by authority in 1866, do not contain the militia law of 1852, it having been regarded as obsolete, but, for the sake of argument, let us look at it a moment.

It provides that the militia of the Territory of Utah shall consist of one legion, to be called "The Nauvoo Legion;" to be commanded by a Lieutenant General, who should be elected by the commissioned officers of the legion and commissioned by the Governor.

The organization of the legion was placed entirely in the hands of the Lieutenant General. The non-commissioned officers were to

[illegible]

THE GRAIN STATE.

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Counties.	Acres corn.	Acres wheat.	Acres of'r field crops.
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Estimated; no returns having been received from these three counties.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the aggregate number of acres of corn grown in Illinois in 1869 was five millions, four hundred and forty-six thousand [illegible]

THE WONDERFUL GEYSERS OF MONTANA.

To Soldiers and Sailors of Illinois who Lost Limbs in the Late War.

At a meeting of the Illinois State Republican Association, held September 6, 1870, at Liberty Hall, Washington, D. C., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, of which the Corresponding Secretary shall be a member, to draft a circular letter, and forward it to the different newspapers in Illinois for publication, tendering to every soldier or sailor from that State who has lost a leg or an arm the assistance of this association, to enable them to take advantage, free of all expenses to themselves, of the late act of Congress giving them artificial limbs, or a commutation in money instead.

Resolved, That this committee be constituted a permanent committee, and it shall be their duty to report to the association from time to time upon their action.

The President appointed as said committee A. B. Wisher, J. M. Neil, and [illegible] Simons.

WARNER'S MEDICINES.

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The organization of the legion was placed entirely in the hands of the Lieutenant General. The non-commissioned officers were to be appointed by the Captains, and the latter to be elected by the companies to which they were attached.

Sec. VIII. of the Constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia," and it was decided in Houston v. Moore 5 Wh. 51, and in Moore v. Houston 3 S. & R. 169, that "so far as Congress has provided for organizing the militia, the legislative powers of the States are excluded."

Well, the law of Congress, approved May 8, 1792, organizing the militia of the United States, says: "The said militia shall be officered by the respective States as follows: To each division, a Major General and two Aide-de-Camps; to each brigade, a Brigadier General," etc., down to the non-commissioned company officers, naming every officer, and, by a well-known principle of law, excluding all officers not named. No law of the United States, since passed, has essentially changed the law of 1792 in this respect, at least none has ever provided for a higher militia officer than a Major General. The grade of Lieutenant General has only existed in the army of the United States in fact by virtue of special Congressional enactments. Then, if, "so far as Congress has provided for organizing the militia, the Legislative powers of the States (and Territories) are excluded," and if Congress has not provided for the creation by the States or Territories of such an officer as a Lieutenant General of militia, it follows that the Legislative assembly and Governor of Utah Territory exceeded their powers when they assumed to create one; and, as the Nauvoo Legion, so-called, is the work of an illegal officer, acting under an usurped authority, it is an illegal organization.

But, in fact, under neither of these supposed laws was the Nauvoo Legion first constituted. They merely gave a semblance of legality to an organization older than Utah Territory, older than the State of Deseret—to an organization authorized by and perfected under the charter of the city of Nauvoo, granted by the Legislature of Illinois in 1840, a charter which will never cease to be a marvel until it is clean forgotten. It was consented to unanimously by both Whigs and Democrats in the Legislature, because the State was nearly divided between them, and each was in sore need of the Mormon vote. To get an idea of the nature and spirit of the Nauvoo Legion it is only necessary to glance at the charter under which it was created, and then note its history in Illinois and since.

"By this charter," says Governor Ford, of Illinois, in his history of those times, "it was proposed to establish for the Mormons a government within a government; a legislature with power to pass ordinances at war with the State; courts to execute them with but little dependence on the constitutional judiciary, and a military force (the Nauvoo Legion) at their own command, to be governed by its own laws and regulations, subject to no State authority, but that of the Governor."

It gave all the powers ever granted to incorporated cities, and in such ambiguous language as could be construed into giving a great deal more. It provided for a Mayor, four Aldermen, nine Councillors, a Mayor's Court, consisting of the Mayor; a Municipal Court, consisting of the Mayor, as Chief Justice, and four Aldermen, as associates, conferring on the latter court the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, and this not only to try the sufficiency of writs issued by other courts, but go further and try the original ground of action. It provided for the incorporation of the able-bodied male Mormons, of militia age, into a body to be called The Nauvoo Legion, established for this body a Court-martial composed of its commissioned officers, all independent of State laws and officers, the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, excepted.

This wonderful machine worked as might have been expected. The Mayor was at once the executive, the judiciary, and part of the legislature. As Mayor, he presided in the Common Council, and assisted in making the city ordinances; as Mayor, also, he was to see that those ordinances were enforced. He was ex-officio judge of the Mayor's Court, and chief justice of the Municipal Court, and in these capacities he was to interpret the laws he had assisted to make. The Nauvoo Legion was organized with a great multitude of high officers, and over them all, with the rank of a Lieutenant General, created by the court-martial of the legion, who should be placed, but this inevitable Mayor?

Well, things went on. The Common Council enacted that no writ issued from any other place than Nauvoo, for the arrest of any person in Nauvoo, should be executed in the city unless approved by the Mayor, fixing imprisonment for life as the penalty for traversing this ordinance, and forbidding the Governor of the State to pardon the offender against the wish of the Mayor! They enacted that no one in Nauvoo should purchase real estate to sell again, or should be licensed to deal in spirituous liquors, but the Mayor, who, it is needless to say, was Joe Smith, head of the church. They established a Recorder's office in Nauvoo, in which alone the title of property could be recorded, and an office for issuing marriage licences to Mormons, intended to give the Mayor the control of the marrying propensities of his people, both without warrant of law. The Municipal Court frequently discharged by writ of *habeas corpus* persons accused of high crimes and offences against the laws of the State; and on one occasion discharged a man arrested by process from a Federal court, on a charge of swindling the government of the United States. Owners of property stolen in adjoining counties, who made pursuit into Nauvoo, were fined by the city courts for their temerity. And when Mormons were convicted of larceny, which was not seldom, the brethren, to the number of 1,500 or 2,000, would sign petitions for their pardon. They petitioned Congress for a Territorial Government at Nauvoo, within the bounds of Illinois. The Mayor, having procured a revelation establishing prostitution as a religious rite, had himself crowned and anointed King and Priest, and instituted a new and select order of Kings and priests as a nobility; announced himself as an independent candidate for President of the United States, and sent out two or three thousand missionaries to preach and electioneer for him. Then he began to seduce the wives and daughters of his retainers, right and left, which proved too much for some of them. A schism broke out, and the schismatics started a newspaper in the holy city, with the intention of exposing and denouncing the abuses under which they suffered. One number of the paper was issued; it is said to have contained the affidavits of sixteen of the ladies of Nauvoo, to the effect that the Mayor had attempted their seduction more or less directly.

The proceeding against the press was a good deal like that had here recently against Engelbrecht's liquor store. It is described as an *ex parte* action, civil and ecclesiastical, against the press itself. No jury was called or sworn, no witnesses examined under oath. The Councilmen stood up in turn and told their story, by which it appeared that the owners of the offensive press were sinners, whoremasters, thieves, swindlers, counterfeiters, and robbers, whereupon the press was duly convicted as a public nuisance, and the Mayor ordered to abate it as such.

Governor Ford says of this precious proceeding: "The Common Council violated the law in assuming the exercise of judicial power; in proceeding *ex parte* without notice to the owners of the property; in proceeding against the property *in rem*; in not calling a jury; in not swearing the witnesses; in not giving the owners of the property accused of being a nuisance, in consequence of being libellous, an opportunity of giving the truth in evidence; and, in fact, by not proceeding by civil suit or indictment, as in other cases of libel. The Mayor violated the law in ordering this erroneous and absurd judgment of the Common Council to be executed. And the Municipal Court erred in discharging them (the executors of the sentence) from arrest."

I have told this story not only because it is interesting in itself, but to show how luxuriantly, and in what direction, the genius of Mormonism, left to itself, unfolds. Also, to throw light on the origin, the spirit, and the history of the Nauvoo Legion. The chronicle says that the City Marshal, upon warrant of the Mayor, took the field with a division of the Nauvoo Legion and destroyed the obnoxious press. And, as for the rest of the acts of the legion in Illinois, are they not briefly written by Governor Ford, as follows, to wit:

"These arms"—it seems that Governor Ford, like Governor Shaffer, had been compelled to disarm the rascally outfit—"were demanded because the legion was illegally used in the destruction of the press, and in enforcing martial law in the city, in open resistance to legal process and the posse comitatus."

Such was the origin of the Nauvoo Legion. [illegible] driven out of the State, whether or no. They came here and revived it as soon as [illegible] and in 1857 the Nauvoo Legion actually took the field against the Federal army, occupied and fortified the passes through the Wasatch, from the east, into Utah, endeavored to impede the march of the United States troops by setting fire to their trains and stampeding their animals, by burning the grass along the route, blocking up the roads, and destroying the fords of the rivers. They burned seventy-five supply wagons, thus inflicting considerable suffering on the obnoxious forces.

Now, everybody knows that the Mormons practice polygamy in defiance of the laws of the United States. Suppose that in the discharge of their sworn duties the officers of the law should require a force of militia as a *posse comitatus*? Who doesn't see that in such a case it would never do to call on the Lieutenant General commanding the Nauvoo Legion?

Why it is a church organization, dating from the palmy days of Nauvoo; a church which denies the supremacy, defies the power, and refuses to obey the laws of the country; a church whose treasonable spirit has twice betrayed it into open and armed rebellion against the laws of the land; in fine it is the army of "the Kingdom of God," a sovereignty claiming allegiance *from* the Government of the United States, not yielding it, even in appearance, an inch further than it is obliged to.

Finally, under the third section of the fourteenth article amendment to the constitution of the United States, and under the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the act of Congress "to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870, these legion officers who took part in the Mormon rebellion of 1857, are ineligible to any office whatever under the United States, or any State or Territory. It is a misdemeanor for them to attempt to hold such office, and the duty of the United States District Attorney to proceed against them for so doing, by writ of quo warranto, and to prosecute the same to their removal from such office. Nor can the President's pardon of the Mormon rebels be pleaded in bar of this statute, because there can be no pardon till there has been a conviction, and none of them were ever brought to trial.

It would seem, then, that there is no law authorizing the existence of the Nauvoo Legion, and, inasmuch as in origin, nature, and history, it was illegal, treasonable, and rebellious, Governor Shaffer saw no other way than to disband it. Accordingly he issued a proclamation ordering it not to muster, in part or in whole, for any purpose, and to surrender such arms as it had received from the State to a designated authority.

The next step was to provide, in the absence of valid legislation on the subject, for the organization of a Territorial militia. For this purpose an Adjutant General and a Major General were appointed. They have accepted the appointments. For this action the Governor had warrant in the laws of the United States, in the organic act, and in the nature of things. They may be unable to do much in the way of organizing a Territorial militia—it is not to be expected that the legion will organize under their direction—but at least the hostile Church army is set aside, and so far is duty done. And I do not see how any man of ordinary self-respect, in Shaffer's position, could have done less.

I have written at length on this subject with an eye to an article in the New York *Tribune* of the 22d, headed "Danger of Rebellion in Utah," condemning Governor Shaffer's disbanding of the Nauvoo Legion, for fear that it will provoke a collision, and at the same time approving Judge McKean's ruling against Mormon control of the courts, on the ground that "it is a step in securing justice to the Gentile population, and will doubtless be the means of securing the indictment of offenders against the anti-polygamy laws of Congress." As McKean's decision and Shaffer's disbanding of the legion are part and parcel of the same policy, looking to the assertion of the rightful authority of the United States in Utah, each equally necessary to the success of that policy, it seems strange that the *Tribune* should approve one and condemn the other. It is difficult to see why it is well to wrest the courts from Mormon usurpation, and ill to do the same by the militia—how, indeed, the courts are going to enforce the anti-polygamy laws in the face of the whole male population in hostile military array, organized, in fact, into a complete army, and for the purpose of opposing the enforcement of said law. In other words, of what use are the courts to us without the army? There is no halving things in this matter. We must embrace Mormonism or fight it, and in self-defense for it is as oppressive as ever Mohammedism was. If we are not going to oppose it, in toto, and to the end, we have gone too far already. If we are, why weaken and crinkle down at the most critical moment? I am not pleading for rashness, but an opposition to Mormonism that is judicious and thorough, sound and legal, is right and entitled to the support of the great organs of public opinion in this country, or else our whole course toward the Mormons in the past has been wrong, and the sooner we repeal the anti-polygamy law, and allow prostitution to take rank with the other legal and religious institutions of the country, the better.

AS TO THE COURTS, ETC.

Chief Justice McKean rendered a decision on the question of jurisdiction I wrote of in my last, a few days since, the points of which are that there is no sovereignty in Utah but that of the United States; that the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory are United States courts; that their proper executive officer is the United States Marshal for the Territory, or his deputies; that among his duties is the summoning of juries; and that the Territorial laws assuming to prescribe how this shall be done, and who shall do it, are in conflict with the laws of the United States, and, therefore, null and void.

This decision, in which Associate Justices Hawley and Strickland are known to concur, because it has been up, in one form or other, in almost every case, in all the district courts, for a year, sets aside, so far as the judiciary of Utah is concerned, the attempt of the Mormons, through Territorial legislation, to control the jury system of the courts in Utah, in which they have succeeded since 1859.

About that time, Judge Cradlebaugh had a grand jury at Carson City—then in Utah, now in Nevada—of whose report, under oath, the following extract will serve to show the spirit:

"The Mormon people are at present bitterly hostile to the government of the United States; are in the constant practice of violating the Organic Act, and daily commit outrages on the persons and liberty of American citizens. They make and unmake laws *ad libitum*, without regard to the constitution. They trample on the law, deride the Federal Judges, and resist the executive officers. In administering the law they screen crime and oppress the right, by disfranchising and murdering individuals, merely for being American citizens. They prostitute their own females and have debauched hapless American women; and, with systematic barbarity, have incited the Indian savages to attack and murder large bodies of unprotected people."

It wouldn't do to have grand juries talking out in meeting in that candid and pointed manner, so the Legislature put the selection of juries in the hands of certain county officers, independent of the courts, and the courts to this day have submitted to it. We expect, within a few months, to see the District and Supreme Courts of Utah exercising their proper functions, as given them by Congress, and with juries not bound by secret cut-throat oaths to stand by the church and the brethren though the heavens fall.

Lest some should think this an unfounded charge, I will give an extract from a sermon preached in the Tabernacle, March 2, 1856, by Jedediah M. Grant, at that time Second Vice President of the Church, since deceased. He said:

"Last Sunday the President chastised some of the Apostles and Bishops, who were on the grand jury. Did he fully succeed in clearing away the fog that surrounded them, and in removing blindness from their eyes? No; for they could go to their room, and again disagree, though to their credit, be it said, a little explanation made them unanimous in their action. But how is it with the little jury? Some of them have got into the fog to suck down the words and eat the filth of a Gentile court, ostensibly a court in Utah."

That is enough, they spoke out in meeting in those days. But they have not changed, though they have learned some discretion. It is this estimation of Gentile courts, and of the duties of jurymen that makes me choose all Gentile rather than all Mormon juries as the least of two evils.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS BEHAVE BADLY.

A two-company post is being built near Provo, called Camp Rawlins. Two scout companies have been there a short time, recently from Montana. It seems that they had become somewhat exasperated at the systematic abuse of the soldiers by the Mormons, and from some misunderstanding about the hiring of a hall for a party, whereby they imagined themselves imposed on, forty or fifty of them, with more or less of their arms, escaped from the camp one night, the sentinels being few and perhaps in the melee, went to town, had their dance and their beer in another hall, got drunk, and made a sort of raid through the town, breaking in some windows, shooting in the air and into a house or two, swearing like our army in Flanders, and somewhat roughly treating one or two individuals whom they thought they owed a grudge.

General De Trobriand, in command at Camp Douglas, immediately telegraphed General Augur, and was directed to proceed there at once and investigate the affair. He has been there since, but there is no official report as yet as to the cause or extent of the outrage, except from the Mormons. My statement is from their showing.

There is a good deal of feeling among the Mormons about it, and perhaps justly. There is no excuse for it, and it is disgraceful and deplorable. I don't doubt the soldiers themselves were thoroughly ashamed of it next morning. But their drunken action is scarcely less foolish than the sober action of the Mormon newspapers, which are endeavoring to make their readers believe that the government authorities, civil or military, or both, contrived and authorized this spree of a dozen or twenty brutal soldiers for the purpose of bringing on a collision between the government and the Mormons. They should not judge others by themselves. It is the Mormon Church and not the Federal Government, or any State government that spreads the broad shield of its communion over outrage and assassination, and makes them its own. And, if the damages to property are not in this case paid, the rioters adequately punished, the officer in command of the camp dismissed the service, and the recurrence of such an outrage effectually punished, then we shall have little to boast of in fairness over Mormons in this one instance.

The court is still in session with a good deal of important business pending.

Brigham Young, with his retainers, has returned from the South. I don't see how he succeeded in getting the people to buy his railroad bonds, which are worth 30 to 40, at 80 cents on the dollar. Perhaps he induced some of them to stop taking the Salt Lake *Tribune*. They say he is going to resign some of his offices at the October conference.

The town is livelier, owing to a rising excitement about the mines, than it has been before for a year. The Emma Mine, at Little Cottonwood, has been producing ten to twenty tons of ore per day for three months, worth $125 a ton, clear. Other mines are beginning to produce in considerable quantity, and this is having its effect. One sees it in the new faces on the street, mostly from the Pacific slope. The mining interest of Utah is growing in importance as fast as could be expected, and right healthily.

Secretary Vaughan has arrived and entered on the discharge of his duties. He makes a good impression.

DOUGLAS.

—A Delaware [illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

A Warning Note to Divorce Lawyers.

Advertisers of Cheap Separations to be Drummed Out.

Superior Court.

THE DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Yesterday, the order in relation to proceedings for divorce, adopted in the Circuit Court (by concert with the entire bench of the county) was entered for record in this court.

An error occurred in the publication of the orders made yesterday, a word being omitted which destroyed its force. The error existed in the original draft. The orders read as follows:

In all suits for divorce hereafter commenced, either the bill must be signed by the respective complainants, with their own hands, or their solicitors must, before taking action, file with the Clerk a written authority, signed by the complainants with their own hands.

Defendants in chancery causes desiring to enter appearance, waive service of process, or consent to decree, or to a reference to a Master or to a referee to take proofs, must do so by an instrument in writing, subscribed or acknowledged by such defendants in open court, or signed by their respective solicitors.

In announcing the decision of the Court, ordering these rules to be entered, Judge Jameson said:

These rules were adopted by the Judges of both the Superior and Circuit Courts at a consultation held a few days ago. At the same time the Judges authorized me to call the attention of the Chicago bar to certain local advertisements appearing from time to time in the Chicago papers. [illegible]

A large number of gentlemen, usually retained as solicitors in chancery suits, were present.

Henry [illegible], Esq., enquired whether advertisers, such as were spoken of, would not be thrown over the bar, or, at least, suspended from practice.

Mr. J. [illegible] expressed the opinion that the bar would sustain the Bench in its endeavor to stop the current of fraud now being perpetrated in matters of divorce. He thought the bar (as the press had done) would be almost unanimous in [illegible] to any plan of the Judges looking to an abolition of the social scandal.

The Court stated that no further expression of opinion need now be given.

ASSUMPSIT.

Joel H. [illegible] et al. v. Charles C. P. Holden. Assumpsit. Demand, $[illegible]. This is one of the consequences of building houses. Last week a plumber sued Alderman Holden and lost his case. Now the case is to see whether he is indebted for extras in the line of hardware, alleged to have been furnished for the fitting up of his houses on Aberdeen and Monroe streets. The case is still on trial.

REALTY SOLD.

John Brown et als. v. Richard Brown et als. Decree entered confirming report of sale of Lots 15 to 18 inclusive, in Thomas Hoyt's subdivision of Lots 4 and 5 of Block 32, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fraction of Section 29, 39, 14, and Lots 7 and 8 Maher's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 4 of Block 32 Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 29, 39, 14. The property was sold for $11,[illegible] to John and Dominicke Brown and Margaret McNulty.

NEW SUITS.

William Secttall v. Elizabeth Boyer, et als. Bill for a conveyance of Lot 13, Boyer's Subdivision of part of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 32, 37, 11, as per contract made with Charles L. Boyer during his lifetime.

—Charles S. Munn v. The Union Pacific Railroad Company. Assumpsit. Demand, $10,000.

—Albert Cudney v. The City, &c. Assumpsit. Demand, $3,000.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Under your legal department, in to-day's issue, you give an *ex parte* report of the case of Kimball et. al v. Tooke et. al, in the Superior Court of this city. Your reporter, doubtless laboring under a misapprehension of the facts in this case, has stated a mere subterfuge as an item in the bill of complaint, on the part of Kimball, which has been directly and pointedly contradicted by a superabundance of evidence now on file before the Court, and was resorted to as a sort of apology for an attempt to repudiate or back out of an important land contract, the land in the meantime having considerably increased in value.

Professor Tooke, of Dixon College, with others, nearly two years since, without any reference to the Park or Normal School projects, purchased, by contract, at Englewood, three or four pieces of land adjoining each other, for the purpose of establishing at that place a first-class female university, by the subdivision and sale of these lands at a proper time. And arrangements were made to meet the payments on these contracts promptly as they should become due. No extension, therefore, was asked, or needed, on the part of the defendant, as was abundantly shown by the testimony, which fact should have been noted by the reporter in making out an impartial statement of this case.

It so happened in this case, that on the examination of abstract, and by the concurrence of two competent lawyers, there were pointed out to plaintiff several encumbrances which were pronounced liens upon this land, rendering it impossible for him on that day to give a "good and sufficient deed, free from all encumbrances whatsoever," as required by the terms of the contract. An extension therefore was required on plaintiff's part, in order to perfect his title. This, by the courtesy of defendant, was granted for a reasonable time. But failing to notify the defendant of his readiness to [illegible], the plaintiff, it would seem, not only takes advantage of the defects in his own title to delay the fulfillment of the contract, greatly to the detriment of the plans of defendant, but virtually seems to make his own wrong a pretext for the entire repudiation of his written contract. The sudden rise of land in that locality has proven a strong temptation to other land-sellers there to strive by the merest pretexts to set aside important contracts. A case is now pending in the Supreme Court of similar import, and we presume that, when the facts and history of these cases are fully understood by the courts, such decisions will be rendered as their merits demand, and the sacredness of written and sealed covenants and the good of society require.

JUSTICE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1870.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re William P. Thompson and George H. McClallen, bankrupts. Robert E. Steele, of Romulus, Seneca County, N. Y., a private creditor of McClallen, petitioned the court, having, by assignment, become the owner of all McClallen's individual indebtedness, some eleven or twelve thousand dollars, that there be set over to him the reversionary interest of McClallen in property at Peoria, by assignee's deed, thus preventing the necessity of a forced sale. The property consists of Lot 7, Block 8, Peoria, with dwelling house; also part of Lot 10, in Block 8, same city, being 25 feet on Main street, on which is an unoccupied brick store. The father of bankrupt occupies the dwelling as a homestead, and has a life tenancy, and the store has, owing to the change of business places in the city, small chances of being at present occupied. Upon the death of the father the bankrupt will be entitled to an undivided half interest in the estate. The matter being referred to the Register, he endorsed the proposition as advantageous. The case has not yet been acted upon by the court.

Discharged.—William H. Lynam, of Victoria, Knox County.

Proceeding Dismissed.—Robert Duncan, of Streator, LaSalle County.

Adjudication.—Charles P. McKay, of Chicago.

Dividend Declared.—Francis L. Thompson, Henry M. Clopper, Ferdinand Zeiner, and Johannes L. Metzger, of Forreston, Ogle County. First dividend of 19 per cent.

Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

Charles VanClief and Catharine, his wife, v. John J. Montague. Action of trespass, wherein damages are claimed to the amount of $5,000. It is charged that the defendant was guilty, on the 14th of September last, of an assault upon the female VanClief, with a view to ravish her.

—John Buechell v. William Klinger et al. Petition to declare and enforce a mechanic's lien on part of the southeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter of Section 16, 38, 14, East 3, and improvements.

—Augustus Maas v. Jacob Manz. Assumpsit. Demand, $5,000.

—Henry Wiggins v. John A. Huck. Trespass. Damages laid at $20,000.

JUDGMENT.

Edwin Walker v. Alexander Wilson. By confession. For $2,264.81.

County Court.

ORDER OF SALE.

John J. James, administrator of Abram H. Van Buren, v. William H. Van Buren et als. Decree of sale of real estate to pay debts. The property consists of Lot 13 of Block 10, White's Subdivision of part of the northeast quarter of Section, 9, 38, 14; Lot 28, Block 4, Louis Heintz Subdivision of 10 acres east of the west ten acres of the north half, south half southwest quarter Section 4, 38, 14; also sub-lots 15 to 18 inclusive in William Stiles' Subdivision of Lots 21, 22, and 23, old town of Brighton; Lots 2 and 21 of Block 4, Bickerdike's Addition; Lots 13 and 14, Gibson's Subdivision of sub-Block 13, Canal Trustees Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14; an undivided one-third of Lots 19 to 24, inclusive, of Block 6, Anna Price's Subdivision of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 17, 38, 14, and an undivided quarter of Lots 7, 8 and 9, Block 9 Pryor & Hopkins' Subdivision of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, 38, 14.

Circuit Court.

NOTICE.

To-day the trial calendar will be taken up. An analysis of the cases noticed for trial has already been published in THE TRIBUNE. It is understood that the call will not be limited (as heretofore it was) to any specified number of cases. The call will always proceed to the one ready for trial. The court will sit during the day without reference to lunch hour.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

James Smith, of Joliet memory, casting aside those better resolutions formed in the hours of his solitude, began an experiment as hall thief, on a Wabash avenue residence, occupied by Wm. Kendrick. Several spring overcoats fell to him as loot, but, just as he was passing out of the door, a friendly grasp clutched him by the shoulder, a policeman was called, and the Court held him to bail in $500.

—James Murphy and John McCarthy, two young fellows, attended a wedding on South Clark street, and, as "more drink" was refused them, they bombarded the house with stones. Fined $[illegible] each.

—John Simmons was fined $[illegible] for stealing a horse blanket from Dr. J. P. Williams.

—Robert Richards was held in bail of $500 for entering Timothy O'Brien's rooms, Morrison Block, without permission—at night.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Martin Duffy and Patrick Maloney were arraigned for disorderly conduct. They entered into a row in the saloon, corner of Wells and Division streets. An officer attempted to arrest Maloney, who resisted. The bartender thereupon came to the officer's assistance, when Duffy struck at the policeman with a stool. The fight then continued with varying success, until official assistance arrived. They were fined $[illegible] each, and Duffy was held for trial in bail of $[illegible].

—Michael Madden has again turned up in his old role of police thrasher. On Sunday he observed Officer McHale, and began to pound away. Officer Phelps came to his brother's assistance, and Mike was taken to the station, to be fined $100.

WEST SIDE COURT.

James Oser and John Williams, while on a burglarious expedition, entered an empty house at No. 126 Morgan street. They were observed by [illegible], who gave the alarm, and the Court held them [illegible].

—"Slippery Jim," the adroit little rascal, and John Sullivan, were held for trial on the charge of attempting to rob No. 293 Canal street.

—Edward Mullin, a somewhat noted young ward politician, of Democratic complexion, was fined [illegible] for drunkenness.

The Present Congress on the Tariff.

From the New York Evening Post, Oct. 8.

The American Free Trade League has just published a pamphlet giving the record of every member of the present House of Representatives on the tariff question.

According to this record the House contained during its last session [illegible] revenue reformers, [illegible] moderate revenue reformers, [illegible] protectionists. [illegible]

The pamphlet is not always as exact as we could wish. We find, for instance, Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania (Democrat), classed as a moderate protectionist, though he made one of the most pronounced protectionist speeches of the session. We find Mr. McNeely (Democrat), of Illinois, classed as a free trader, though he is quoted as saying that, "There should be no tariff on coffee, tea and sugar," "to put a tax on coffee and refuse to tax United States bonds, is an outrage upon labor." Surely that is not *free* trade.

Again, Messrs. Ingersoll and Cullom, of Illinois, (Republicans) voted for Mr. Marshall's resolution, asserting that "Congress should confine its action strictly to the preparation of a tariff for revenue, and impose no duties higher than that which will give the maximum of revenue," yet they are called "moderate protectionists." The truth is that the entire Illinois delegation are revenue reformers, yet five of them, all Republicans, are here set down as "moderate protectionists."

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, another Democrat, is also classed as a free trader, though he is quoted as declaring that to tax tea, coffee and sugar, is unequal and unjust.

Again, Mr. Stone, Democrat, of Maryland, is recorded as a free trader, though he voted against the abolition of the duty on coal.

Again, Mr. Ela, of New Hampshire, Republican, is called a protectionist, though he made a forcible free trade speech.

Again, Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, Democrat, is classed as a protectionist, though he was reckoned among the revenue reformers last winter; and Mr. Haight, Democrat, of the same state, is called a moderate protectionist, though he was a very vigorous protectionist in the House.

On the whole the pamphlet does not give a very accurate view of the position of members of Congress on this question; and it looks as though the compiler had strained a point to make out the Democrats free traders and the Republicans protectionists, which is not true.

CUBA.

The Question of Emancipation—Decree by the Cortes.

Havana (Oct. 1) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The law enacted by the Government at Madrid, and published this week here, tending to the ultimate extinction of African slavery in Cuba, will scarcely fail to have an important influence, not only in determining the present insurrection, but also the future of the island. Slavery is officially doomed, and planters generally can now imitate some among them more prudent than the rest, who, for some time past, have been putting their houses in order in anticipation of the coming event. The law is as follows:

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Don Francisco Serrano, Regent of Spain, &c., &c., orders to be executed the following law decreed and sanctioned by the Constitutional Cortes of the Spanish nation:

ARTICLE 1. All children of slave mothers born after the date of the publication of this law are declared free.

ART. 2. All slaves born between 17th September, 1868, and the publication of this decree are acquired by the State on payment to their masters of $[illegible] each.

ART. 3. All slaves who have served under the Spanish flag, or have aided the troops in any way during the present insurrection in Cuba, are declared free, as also all those who may have been freed by the Captain General of Cuba. The State will indemnify their value to those owners who may have remained faithful to the Spanish cause; if they belonged to insurrectionists there will be no indemnification.

ART. 4. Those slaves who, at the time of the publication of this law, have reached sixty years of age, are declared free without compensation to their owners. Those who reach this age henceforth enjoy the same advantages.

ART. 5. All slaves pertaining to the State, from whatever cause, are declared free. Those who, under the title of emancipados, were under the protection of the State, will at once enter into full enjoyment of their rights as freedmen.

ART. 6. Those free by virtue of Articles 1 and 2 of this law, will remain under the guardianship of the owners of their mothers, indemnification being paid them, as prescribed in Article 11.

ART. 7. The guardianship to which the preceding article refers imposes on the guardian the obligation of maintaining his wards, clothing them, and aiding them in sickness, and giving them primary instruction, and an education suitable for some trade. The guardian acquires all the rights of tutor, and can profit by the labor of his ward without recompense until his eighteenth year.

ART. 8. At eighteen years of age the freedman will be entitled to half his wages. Of this amount one-half will be given him at once, the other half being reserved as hereinafter determined.

ART. 9. At the age of twenty-two years, the emancipado will acquire the enjoyment of his rights, the guardianship ceasing, and the wages reserved, as before stated, will be given over to him.

ART. 10. The guardianship will also terminate: First, by the marriage of the emancipado, in case of females after the age of fourteen, and in that of males after eighteen; second, by proven abuse of the guardian in punishment, or by a thorough neglect of his duties, as set forth in Article 7; third, when the guardian [illegible], or favors the taking of the honor of the emancipada.

ART. 11. The guardianship is transmissible by all means known in law, and renounceable for sufficient causes. The legitimate or natural fathers, who may be free, can recover the guardianship of their sons by insuring the guardian an indemnification for expenses made on account of the emancipado. Future decrees will fix the base of indemnification.

ART. 12. The Captain General of Cuba will provide, within a month from the publication of this law, lists of those slaves comprised in Articles 3 and 5.

ART. 13. Freedmen to whom the last article refers will remain under the protection of the State, which is obliged to protect and give them means to obtain their livelihood, without this in any way affecting their liberty. Those who prefer to return to Africa will be taken there.

ART. 14. The slaves to whom article 4 refers can remain in the houses of their former masters, who, in this case, will acquire the position of guardian to them. When they shall have decided to remain in the houses of their guardians, it will be optional with the latter to pay them wages or not; but in all cases, and especially in that of physical inability to maintain themselves, the guardian will be obliged to feed, clothe, and assist them in sickness, as he will also have the right to employ them in work adapted to their capacity. Should the emancipado refuse to work or make disturbances in his master's house, the authorities will decide in the matter after hearing the emancipado.

ART. 15. If the emancipado withdraws of his own will from the guardianship of his former master, none of the obligations in the preceding article will be binding as regards the guardian.

ART. 16. Government will acquire the necessary resources for the indemnifications to which the present law will give rise, by means of a tax upon those remaining in slavery (paid by their masters) between the ages of 14 and 60.

ART. 17. Cruelty to slaves adjudged and punished by the courts will result, as a consequence, in the liberation of those who suffer the injustice.

ART. 18. All concealment which impedes the application of the benefits of this law will be punished according to Article 13 of the penal code.

ART. 19. All those slaves who do not appear inscribed in the census taken in the Island of Puerto Rico December 31, 1869, and that which should be finished in Cuba December 31, 1870, shall be considered free.

ART. 20. Government will dictate a special loan for the carrying into effect of this decree.

ART. 21. Government will present to the Cortes, when the Deputies from Cuba may have been admitted thereto, a project for the emancipation of those who may still remain in slavery after the enforcement of this decree indemnifying the owners. Meanwhile punishment by whipping, which chapter 13 of the laws of Puerto Rico, and its equivalent in labor authorized, shall be suppressed. Neither can children under 14 be sold separately from their mothers, nor can slaves united in marriage be separated.

All sorts of opinions are expressed regarding the foregoing decree, though everybody seems to agree in one point, that it is a master stroke of policy on the part of Spain to gain sympathy abroad, and that it assures Cuba to the Peninsula. Cuban sympathizers condemn it as falling short of what it should be. Parties most interested—planters—accept the situation, and think it a wise law. Not one word of comment regarding the law has appeared in the city journals. They are afraid to meet the matter squarely.

The Census.

NEW YORK CITY.

Wards.	Pop'n 1870.	Vote May, 1870.	Inhab to 1 vote.	Vote, May, 1868.	Inhab to 1 vote.
First	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelfth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventeenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nineteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twentieth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-first	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	1860.	1865.	1870.
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gain in the State since 1865			[illegible]
Gain since 1860			[illegible]

VERMONT.

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Addison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chittenden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bennington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Isle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamoille	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase of population since 1860		[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The banks report a little more activity today in financial circles, though the condition is still but little better than one of quietude. There seems to be so little of loanable funds at command that an active discount business is out of the question, but things are apparently settled down into a condition where there is less wanted by the outside world. Money seems to have been working round gradually into the hands of those who are not in the habit of making bank deposits. There is but little being applied for in the way of accommodation from city parties, and those in the country are sending on their produce with less aid than usual. People are learning to get along with but little in a season of comparative scarcity.

The movement of currency to the country shows little increase, and yet a more urgent call from that quarter is in process of development, and may be fully felt ere long. Our receipts of grain are increasing, and live stock will soon begin to come in for the supply of the packing fraternity, who have hitherto only operated sparingly in beef. Grain is coming in quite freely, without an adequate movement of currency to the country to balance it. The only explanation of this fact is to be found in the other fact that many bills are now falling due from the country to the city, and the matter is equalized by the sale of accounts against the grain as it arrives here. Hence that part of our grain which is not sent here to be held is largely paid for to city merchants, who in turn buy New York Exchange to cancel their own indebtedness.

Exchange is easier to-day, selling between banks at [illegible] per 1,000 premium. There is a great deal more of it in the city now than a week ago, though not enough yet to supply the demand. The inquiry continues moderately active, but is less than a few days since, many of our city merchants having already cancelled the balances against them in the East, on the purchase of the autumn stocks. Some of our bankers anticipate a speedy return to discount quotations on exchange, as the shipping movement of grain Eastward is now become active, and the scale must be turned in our favor, unless an unexpected dropping off is experienced shortly.

The advance in the price of gold to-day, in New York, is not believed to result from anything else than a temporary depression in the bond quotations, which, again, is dependent on the question of supply and demand, and not on war complications. The idea was current, in some quarters, to-day, that the advance ensued in consequence of the attitude of Prussia toward England, as threatening an extension of the war. It is, however, scarcely probable that any of the other European powers will interfere now, and it is certainly not probable that Prussia would willingly increase the number of her opponents. From present indications the supply of gold will be more liberal in the United States this winter than heretofore, and we may look for another reduction in the gold premium. Indeed, some of the New York capitalists are already speculating on the probability of this, and are believed to be only waiting for a smart turn upward to sell short on the strength of it. Perhaps the present advance has been engineered for that very purpose.

The following information is furnished by Theodore F. Swan, Esq., Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for this District:

Considerable confusion seems to exist in the public mind as to the application of the amended stamp law of July 14, 1870:

The following decision of the Commissioner will be of service to the public in determining how far and in what manner it applies to drafts, &c. Under date of Oct. 6, 1870, in writing this officer, he says: "The amendment of July 14, 1870, makes no change in stamp duty on bank checks, drafts, or orders, payable at sight or on demand. For the rate see Schedule 'B,' under 'Bank Checks.'

"But drafts on time, before that amendment, were stamped at the rate of promissory notes, and they are considered as included in that amendment, and not subject to stamp duty when for a less sum than one hundred dollars."

Time drafts, therefore, are exempt from stamp duty when for a less sum than $100. Sight drafts are liable to a stamp duty of two cents, the same as bank checks. See Schedule "B," head, "Inland Bills."

The following quotations were received to-day by Darrell & Marsh:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

Consols	[illegible]
Illinois Centrals	[illegible]
Erics	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Money market easy at [illegible] per cent.

Sterling, [illegible].

Gold steady; opened at 113½, touched 113¾, and closed at [illegible]. Borrowing rates [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible] but our receipts were very heavy and there was a big advance in freights, the [illegible] on wheat being fully 1½c, and this [illegible] the upward tendency to some extent. The feeling on the other side of the ocean is very firm on our new wheat, now that it has arrived there in sufficient quantity to give a fair sample of its quality, and a strong speculative feeling seems to be developing there in regard to it, though the deliveries in the United Kingdom for the month ending September 17 were some 387,000 quarters in excess of the wheat consumption. There is no doubt that our new wheat will be recognized as a very valuable article by Old World consumers, but it is problematical if the excessive quantities of old wheat still on hand at the principal distributing centres will allow the new to rise to its full value; the competition may prove to be too strong, and the new may be practically displaced just as the good dollar bill used to be driven out of circulation whenever a wild-cat made its appearance in the community. The Eastern people are alive to the value of it, as we have indicated probable before the close of navigation, and as apparent in the increase in the demand that the vessel men have put up their rates on the strength of it. This brought out an active speculative demand here, but the inquiry was still principally confined to options for the last half, which sold ½c higher than car lots, though the latter were taken liberally for shipment. [illegible]

Corn was more active, and averaged 1c higher, the market being advanced by the news of greater firmness in New York, where the inciting cause seems to be more the advance in freights than anything else, there being no war news of moment, while the supply of corn in New York is represented to be large. Our receipts were again very liberal for old, and the reported shipments light. [illegible]

LATER.

At the Afternoon Board the trading in grain was only fair, but the markets were quite firm, closing at $1.08 for No. 2 spring wheat, seller the last half of October, and 62⅛c for No. 2 corn for the same option. Cash wheat was quoted at the close at $1.07¼@1.07⅜, and corn at 62⅛c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following paper was being numerously signed at the Stock Yards to-day:

"We the undersigned, live stock dealers, hereby give notice that we will not receive any uncertified city checks from buyers not included in our list of open orders."

The propriety of adopting some such regulation as the above, has for some time been apparent to our commission sellers, but the absolute necessity of the step, as a measure of self defence, was not fully realized until this Monday morning, when a little bit of reality—involving about [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Doctor Olin,

Private Consultations,

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

Dr. Bassett,

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Your Destiny

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,

Dr. Townsend,

Private Hospital for Ladies.

Getting Married.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Take no More Unpleasant and Unsafe Remedies

The Glory of Man is Strength.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

Shattered Constitutions

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Results Debarred from Publishing the Delinquent Tax Lists.

East Lake Street Not to be Repaved.

A Prospective Row About the City Printing.

The Reservoir Lot Not to be Used for Police Purposes.

[illegible]

THE SPORTING WORLD.

White Stockings vs. Board of Trade Scalpers—A Game Played and Postponed.

Frank Parker Challenges Rudolphe for the Billiard Championship.

Base Ball.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS-FOREST CITY GAME, announced for yesterday afternoon, was postponed on account of the threatening weather, although it transpired that the game might have been played. The Forest City nine left for home yesterday afternoon, the game being postponed to next week. [illegible]

Billiards.

PARKER CHALLENGES RUDOLPHE.

[illegible]

The Turf.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

LETTERS FROM CITIZENS.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Lumber Trade.

[illegible]

HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

[illegible]

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Rally in the Ninth Ward.

The Recent Meeting of "Representative" Republicans.

NINTH WARD.

It was wet about 8 p. m., yesterday, in the vicinity of Mr. Schubert's hall, No. 41 South Halsted street, and consequently but few of the citizens of the Ninth Ward turned out to hear the good speeches promised at the meeting appointed for that time and place. There was no one present but the boys and the candidates, and they amused themselves until about 8:30, when Mr. Klentsch, candidate for Collector, spurred up the Chairman, Mr. E. V. Kennedy, who called the meeting to order, and the proceedings were begun.

The Secretary, Mr. William Fraser, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

[illegible]

Messrs. Morrison, Stevens and Klentsch were appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the Central Committee to be held to-night.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club at 7½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, at Aurora Hall, Nos. 113 and 115 Milwaukee avenue.

—There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward, at Tammany Hall, corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets, this evening. A good time is anticipated.

THE RECENT MEETING AT MR. COLES'.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

California Gift Concert.

The agent of the San Francisco Gift Concert informs us that the sales of tickets in this enterprise in San Francisco and this city, at the present time, amount to nearly 3,000 daily, and that there is every prospect of the entire amount of tickets being disposed of before the day set for closing the sale (October 30). The demand for tickets in this city is so great that the agent has been obliged to open another office for the accommodation of the public, at No. 14 Clark street.

Notice.

The sale still goes on at Lipman's loan office, corner of Clark and Madison streets, on account of so many goods being forfeited. Lipman sells this morning and evening. Persons seeking bargains should attend, as a great many fine watches and quantities of jewelry are still left for sale.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO

CATALOGUE SALE

On Thursday, Oct. 13.

AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M.,

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS, FANCY GOODS, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

ALSO, A LINE OF

WORSTED GOODS.

[illegible]

SHAWLS.

Balmoral and Monocrat Skirts.

LINEN GOODS.

[illegible]

UMBRELLAS.

HOSIERY GOODS.

[illegible]

WOOLLENS.

[illegible]

AT 11 O'CLOCK

2,000 Bales Batts and Wadding.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers, at their Sales Rooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

500 PACKAGES GLASSWARE,

Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF

200 Cook, Parlor, and Store Stoves,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND,

On Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 9½ o'clock,

In our basement, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Large Special Sale of Fur Goods,

ON TUESDAY OCT. 18,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE,

October 12,

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON THE

WEST SIDE.

Lots fronting on Boulevard.

Lots on Fullerton-av.

Lots on Armitage-av.

Lots on Simons-av.

LOTS ON

Mead, Sheridan, and Kimball-sts.

LOTS ON

Mentmore, Humboldt, and Dickens-avs.---All Large Lots, Wide and Deep.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 2 p. m.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

At their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

Four Miles from the Court House. Title Perfect. Full Warrantee Deeds given.

MILWAUKEE-AV. is to be graded and paved, and street cars will be run to the Boulevards within a year.

IMPROVEMENTS

Rapidly being made in this neighborhood.

Plats of property now ready. Call and get one, at our office.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2-STORY & BASEMENT HOUSE,

547 Michigan-av.,

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

OF

49 Residence Lots on South Side,

To take place at the salesrooms of

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st., on TO-DAY, October 11, at 2½ p. m.

11 Lots on Burnside-st.

11 Lots on Butterfield-st.

16 Lots on Arnold-st.

11 Lots on Wentworth-av.

[illegible]

CATALOGUE SALE.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS,

Hats, Caps, Gloves, and Gauntlets,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Randolph-st. This stock is a large and most desirable one. Seasonable goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

AUCTION TRADE SALE,

BY CATALOGUE,

On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 9½ a. m.,

Of Clothing, Prints, Alpacas, Poplins, All Wool Plaids and Stripes, Shawls, Broadcloths, Beavers, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Linings, Flannels, Wool Linings, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Also, 1,000 Elegant All Wool Balmoral Skirts, assorted. Also, 10,000 yards Crash, slightly damaged by water.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will offer at auction, by catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 9½ a. m.,

160 Cases Men's Boots,

120 Cases Boys' and Youths' Boots,

200 Cases Women's Asstd. Polish and Cong.,

325 Cases Misses' and Children's Polish and Cong.,

And a fine assortment of

LEATHER AND CARPET SLIPS.

Also, 25 Cases Men's Buffalo and Lamb-Lined Bals. and Alaskas.

These goods are from STANDARD FACTORIES, and in STYLES AND QUALITY UNEXCELLED.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Table and Pocket Cutlery, China and White Granite Crockery, Bohemian and Lava Ware, Plated Goods, Carpets, 200 Fine Wool Horse Blankets, and 100 Rubber Covers,

On THURSDAY, October 13, at 9:30 a. m.

G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By CREGAR & CO.

Regular Auction Sale.

[illegible]

CREGAR & CO., Auctioneers.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.

[illegible]

LA TRAVIATA.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

Crowded houses. Come early to get a seat.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible]

M. P.

[illegible]

THE WITCH OF WINDERMERE.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

ANNIE TIFFANY

[illegible]

THE RED RIBBON.

ANNIE TIFFANY IN SIX CHARACTERS.

[illegible]

Next Week—L. P. BARRETT in ROSEDALE.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Evening Course commenced MONDAY, Oct. 3, and lasts six months. For particulars inquire at the Office, 111 and 113 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARGAINS IN FIRST-class property:

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANT.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

A Considerable Body of French Troops Badly Defeated Near Orleans.

The Prussian Cavalry in Pursuit at Last Accounts.

The Besiegers Open Fire on the Paris Fortifications.

Garibaldi to Have Command of Troops in the Vosges.

French Villages Burned in Retaliation for Guerilla Outrages.

Affairs at Home.

FRANCE.

RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—The Commandant-in-Chief of the Fifteenth Army Corps, sends the following report to the Minister of War, at Tours:

"About 9 o'clock this morning, at Artenay, where there was a brigade of Lamotterouge and several companies of Chasseurs, we were attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, who succeeded in occupying the place. General Reyau went to the assistance of the French forces with five regiments and four battalions, and also a battery of eight guns. After combatting until 3 o'clock p. m., our troops were repulsed into the forest, which I retain, and shall defend at any cost. The Prussians outnumbered us."

TOURS, Oct. 11.—It is understood that fighting [illegible]

[illegible]